Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province

for

1928-29

CALCUTTA : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
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Report on the Administration of the Delhi Province for 1928-29.

PART I.

NOTE.—(The "year" throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1929, *e.g.*, in general it may be said that the "year" in Part II, Chapter I, means the revenue year ending 30th September 1929, in Chapters II and V, the calendar year ending the 31st December 1928 and in Chapters III, IV and VI, the financial year ending the 31st March 1929.)

The Administration Report for 1921-22 was a full decennial report incorporating the new statistics of the 1921 Census, and as such contained many descriptive sections of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; under the orders of the Government of India these sections are not repeated each year.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E., I.C.S., officiated as Chief Commissioner from the 29th March to the 8th of August 1928 on which date Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., assumed charge of the Province. Sir Alexander Rouse, Kt., C.I.E., was Chief Engineer throughout the year. He took 3 months' leave during the hot weather when Mr. J. L. Sale, C.I.E., officiated for him. Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Franklin, O.B.E., I.M.S., was relieved on the 21st of April 1928 of the duties of Chief Medical Officer by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., I.M.S. Mr. P. L. Orde, C.I.E., held the appointment of Senior Superintendent of Police until the 24th of April when he was relieved by Mr. R. C. Jeffreys.

The monsoon was a total failure and in consequence nearly 60 per cent. of the area sown for Kharif failed to mature. On account of a scarcity of rain greater attention was paid to Rabi sowings in irrigated areas where there was somewhat larger sowing than in the previous year, but owing to drought and frost more than 60 per cent. of the Rabi crop failed to mature. The crops were the worst since 1919. Owing to the very poor harvest and the scarcity of fodder, Rs. 92,000 were suspended out of the land revenue demand and a lakh of rupees was advanced as *taccavi*. With the exception of cotton, prices of all the crops were higher than in the previous year. The health of the agricultural population was generally good but on account of scarcity of fodder and unsuitable feeding there was considerable mortality among cattle.

Quinquennial figures which have been returned this year show an increase of 1,898 acres in the area of the Province, partly due to

alluvion and partly to the transfer of 3 villages from the Meerut District in the year 1925-26. The cultivated area decreased by 4,818 acres due to scarcity of rain during the past years. The failure of both the crops during the year necessitated large suspensions of land revenue and the grant of *taccavi* advances. No addition was made to the properties under the Nazul Department which continued to manage the Government land in 23 estates. The tight conditions of the money market were responsible for the slow progress in the conversion of monthly into long-term leases, and the sale of isolated plots. The total demand of the Nazul Department including the balance of Rs. 19,956 from the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,13,460. Approximately 1/3 of the total demand remained to be collected at the close of the year due to various reasons.

There are now 279 Societies in the Province with a working capital of about 9 lakhs. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 233 to 236 while the number of members increased from 4,672 to 5,011. There was marked progress in the number of non-Agricultural societies which rose to 43, from 30 last year. The year's work is marked more by consolidation than by expansion. New forms of societies, such as Better Living, Better Farming, Cattle Breeding and Consolidation of Land Holdings were introduced as an experiment only to see how far expansion on these lines was possible in the Province. The scheme for Consolidation of Land Holdings was much appreciated and much can be achieved in this direction with additional staff. There is also a keen demand for credit societies in the town itself but any progress is difficult unless the Urban Inspector is relieved of his work in the rural area. The position of the Central Bank, the capital of which rose from 12·93 lakhs to 13·68 lakhs, continued sound. The working of primary societies also shows a satisfactory improvement, in spite of the hard conditions prevailing during the year. The idea of co-operation is spreading steadily in the Province and no pains were spared by the Department to explain the meaning and true scope of the Co-operative movement by means of lectures, courses and informal discussions with the leading persons.

The gross income-tax assessments rose from Rs. 20,48,000 to Rs. 21,42,000. Half the increase was under the head "Taxes on Salaries paid by Government". The demand on salaries paid by Companies and other public bodies on securities of the Government of India and on income from business showed an increase but that under "income from house property", "professional earnings" and "other sources" showed a decrease. Collections amounted to over 95 per cent. of the demand and were Rs. 19,10,054. From 1st April 1929 the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, ceased to perform the duties of Commissioner of Income-tax, the charge of the Department being transferred to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab.

The number of true cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by Police was practically the same as last year. Excluding petty cases the figures for serious crime show a decrease of 259 cases. Except for the Bakr-Id riot at Jangpura, and the murder of Kishen Lal, a Constable of the Meerut Police, by a dangerous dacoit the year under report was uneventful. There was a decrease of 144 cases in burglaries. Theft cases also showed a slight decrease. The percentage of convictions in true cases remained stationary.

Although the volume of civil litigation rose by nearly 13 per cent., the total value of suits fell by Rs. 29 lakhs to about Rs. 81 lakhs, and the average value from Rs. 1,267 to less than two-thirds of that sum. The total number of suits for disposal as well as that of suits disposed of show an increase over the previous years' figures and the pending file also increased from 2,375 to 3,001. Applications for execution of decrees rose slightly to 12,350. Of the total amount involved nearly Rs. 60 lakhs—35·2 per cent. was realised as compared with 29·6 per cent. out of about 65 lakhs in the year 1927. The bulk of the increase in litigation occurred in the Court of Small Causes, where institutions rose by 1,004 to 5,513. The increase is mainly due to the extension, early in the year, of the territorial jurisdiction of this Court to New Delhi. Disposals in execution cases rose from 3,972 to 4,375. Regular contested suits in all Courts lasted, on an average, 147 days and uncontested suits 57 days. The average duration of miscellaneous contested and uncontested suits, respectively, was 38 and 21 days. The average duration of appeals in the District Judge's Court showed a satisfactory drop from 198 to 104 days and rose by only a day in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge.

There was an unusual number of changes in the post of District Judge during the year. The Sub-Judge's Courts are at last located in the new building recently completed.

Like its predecessor, the year 1928 was, in Delhi, a healthy one, free from severe epidemic and almost immune from the infectious diseases which visited adjacent districts. The death rate was below normal. Rural public health received great attention, the medical inspection of school children obtained a firmer footing and maternity and child welfare work continued satisfactorily.

In the City, the birth rate was the highest in the quinquennium while the death rate, inspite of an increased population, showed no increase over the average of the previous years. The city extension schemes, as they develop, the improvement of the milk and water supplies and the opening of a clinic for the treatment of tuberculosis will, it is anticipated, go some way towards lessening the mortality from tuberculosis and allied diseases.

New Delhi shared the general healthiness of the Province and had no infectious diseases, excepting a few cases of small-pox and a case of cholera. The number of births in the area rose by 228

to 1,215, the number of deaths being 617, showing an excess of births over deaths of 19·01 *per mille*. The main lines in the sewage system were completed and progress recorded in the conservancy arrangements.

The Civil Station Notified Area was free from its usual visitation of malaria in epidemic form. There was an increase in the birth rate and an equally appreciable decrease in the general and infantile mortality. Plague and cholera were entirely absent and there were very few cases of other infectious and contagious disease.

The health of Delhi's rural population has received attention in a detailed report by the Assistant Director of Public Health, which shows what has been done and what can be done when the right methods are applied. The death rate of 25·98 was the lowest during the quinquennium, the quinquennial mean being 37·36. Plague and cholera were absent and deaths from fever remarkably low.

During the year under review Rs. 53·9 lakhs were expended on the New Capital Project or about 5 lakhs less than what was expended in 1927-28. This still leaves an unspent balance of Rs. 157·64 lakhs out of the Revised Project Estimates of Rs. 1,584·74 for the construction of New Delhi. Receipts credited to the Project by the end of the year amounted to 84·20 lakhs.

The structure of Government House was completed at the close of the year and good progress was made on the interior finishings. A new residence for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was sanctioned during the year. Private enterprise in the New Capital continued to make progress. Many sites that have been leased for residential purposes have houses standing on them. The Anglican Church is expected to be ready next summer.

The income of the Delhi Municipality amounted to Rs. 23,90,000 and expenditure to Rs. 23,20,000. Income from Taxation again shows an increase of about Rs. 70,000. The Punjab Primary Education Act was extended to another two wards of the city. Out of the 5-year Medical and Sanitary programme submitted by the Municipal Committee Government accepted the scheme relating to (1) the improvement of the city water mains and (2) the acquisition and development of slum areas in the neighbourhood of Sadar Bazar and the construction of model dwellings and agreed to give a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the former and of Rs. 7,29,000 for the latter.

The duties of the Secretary of the New Delhi Municipal Committee continued to be performed by an officer of the P.C.S. The house-tax assessment list was revised with effect from 1st April 1928. Bye-laws for licensing premises for the manufacture and preparation for sale of milk, butter, etc., and for imposing a dog tax were passed.

The number of scholars during the year increased by 18·2 per cent. owing mainly to the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education. Total expenditure increased by 9·5 per cent. to Rs. 21,20,650 of which 48·7 per cent. was contributed by Government, and 16·5 per cent. by local bodies. One hundred and forty-nine students took their degrees in Arts and Science in 1928-29.

The total value of works executed by the Public Works Department, Delhi, other than on the New Capital Project, amounted to Rs. 58,44,400 of which Rs. 7,72,800 relates to works at Dehra Dun and Muktesar, and Rs. 1,68,800 to works for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Works were also undertaken for the Notified Area Committee, Civil Station, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Archæological Department at a cost of Rs. 3,16,600.

The total revenue obtained in the Province amounted to Rs. 42,48,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 82,61,000 against Rs. 41,57,000 and Rs. 74,74,000, respectively, in 1927-28. There is no marked variation in income as compared with the previous year's figures but the expenditure in 1928-29 shows an increase of about Rs. 8,00,000. Of this an increase of Rs. 2,00,000 falls under the Delhi Area Grant. The remaining increase (Rs. 6,00,000) falls under Public Works Department and is due to greater expenditure on major works.

PART II,

CHAPTER I.

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10. **Map of the Delhi Province.**

(See at end of the report for the year 1915-16.)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue Administration.—Quinquennial figures for the chief statistics have been returned this year. The total area of the Province is returned at 370,001 acres against 368,103 for the quinquennial year 1923-24. The increase of 1,898 acres is due partly to alluvion and partly to the transfer in 1925-26 of 3 villages to the Province from the Meerut District. The cultivated area is 228,647 acres or 4,818 acres less than in the previous quinquennium. This is rather less than two-thirds of the total area. There was an increase of 1,033 acres in the total Chahi of all kinds, 325 in Nahri and 1,157 in Abi and a decrease of 993 acres in Sailab and 6,340 acres in the Barani areas. These variations are due to the scarcity of rain during 1928-29. The incidence of the land revenue demand

per acre of the cultivated area rose from Rs. 1-15-0 in the year 1923-24 to Rs. 2-3-6 owing to the decline in cultivation due to scanty rainfall.

During the year under report the total rainfall was only 7·3 inches or one-quarter of the normal amount, and the severe frost in the winter did serious damage to the standing Rabi crop. The crops were the worst for 10 years, and large suspensions of land revenue and *taccavi* grants were necessitated.

The fixed land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 3,96,723 against Rs. 3,96,457 for the previous year. Of the fixed demand Rs. 3,34,077 represent land revenue proper and Rs. 62,646 the rent of 12 urban Nazul estates. Of the demand of the year, Rs. 2,10,835 on account of land revenue proper and Rs. 57,845 on account of the Nazul rents were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,28,043, of which Rs. 79,527 were under suspension. Rs. 1,014 were remitted and Rs. 47,502 were recoverable at the end of the year. The recoverable balance consisted of Rs. 43,007 land revenue and Rs. 4,495 Nazul rents. Of the recoverable land revenue proper a sum of Rs. 14,920 was further suspended after the close of the year.

The fixed land revenue proper under suspension at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,628 and Rs. 86,254 were suspended during the year under report. Of the total Rs. 87,882, Rs. 6,716 were recovered with the rabi instalment, Rs. 144 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,022 at the close of the year.

The total fluctuating demand was Rs. 14,424 as compared with Rs. 21,562 in the previous year. The decrease was due to diminished cultivation on account of failure of the rains. The demand for the year consisted of Rs. 11,864 true fluctuating land revenue, Rs. 80 for muafis resumed and alluvion assessment, etc., and Rs. 2,480 for Nazul rents. Of the demand Rs. 6,644 for land revenue proper and Rs. 2,104 on account of Nazul rents were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,856 at the close of the year.

The demand under "Other Land Revenue" amounting to Rs. 30,537 mainly consisted of Rs. 6,692 royalties from mines, Rs. 3,200 service commutations, Rs. 4,816 Nazul rents, Rs. 8,686 sale of trees and grass, Rs. 3,055 sale of clay, Rs. 2,306 mutation fees, and petty items totalling Rs. 1,762 of which all but Rs. 4,182 was collected.

The total income enjoyed by assignees was Rs. 34,120 against Rs. 34,139 in the previous year.

71 processes were issued for the recovery of Rs. 19,575 for land revenue, water rate, income-tax and professional tax and 784 processes for Rs. 1,25,688 on account of Nazul rents. The actual amounts recovered by processes were Rs. 58,983 on account of Nazul rents, Rs. 4,468 for land revenue and Rs. 2,060 for other

taxes. Land revenue remitted by revenue money order amounted to Rs. 6,327 against Rs. 14,741 last year. Rs. 1,495 were remitted by ordinary money order.

The number of field boundary disputes decided during the year was 41 as compared with 36 during the last year. There was no suit for enhancement or reduction of rent, and no suit was instituted for ejectment of an occupancy tenant under section 39 of the Punjab Tenancy Act. During the year 350 notices of ejectment were issued under the Punjab Tenancy Act and 112 ejections were ordered. No case was instituted under section 57 of the United Provinces Tenancy Act, for ejectment of an occupancy tenant, but in 24 cases filed under section 58 of the Act for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants, ejectment orders were passed in 21 cases.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act Rs. 36,675 were advanced for the improvement of land and construction of new wells. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 1,02,015 were advanced for the purchase of fodder, seed and bullocks. Out of Rs. 8,370 principal and Rs. 5,121 interest, recoverable under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2,856 on account of principal and Rs. 1,293 on account of interest were collected during the year. 96 wells were constructed and 57 were repaired with *taccavi* loans. The total number of wells increased from 4,482 to 4,614.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 66,863 were due to be recovered on account of principal, of which only Rs. 1,322 were collected during the year due to the failure of the crops. Rs. 1,562 were due on account of interest of which Rs. 110 only were collected. There was a persistent demand for *taccavi* loans owing to the failure of the rains.

The area of land sold was 2,092 acres against 775 acres in the previous year, of which the cultivated area was 1,812 acres against 614 acres. Agricultural tribes, excluding those of Shahdara Area where the Punjab Alienation of Land Act does not apply, gained 27 acres by mortgage, while by sale and redemption they lost 334 and 99 acres respectively. The loss by sale is due to the acquisition of land by Government. The question of the extension of the Punjab Revenue and the Tenancy Acts to the Shahdara area has not yet been decided.

Revenue Officers decided 4,926 cases against 3,564 in the previous year leaving 545 cases pending at the close of the year. The Chief Commissioner disposed of 21 Revenue, Judicial and Executive appeals. The system of service of processes by registered post "acknowledgment due," which was adopted in revenue courts, as mentioned last year, is still in an experimental stage.

Owing to the scarcity of rain in July and August 1928 there was an increase of 13,633 and 817 acres in the areas irrigated by the Western and the Eastern Jumna Canals respectively, resulting in

an increase of Rs. 50,539 and Rs. 1,448 in the water rate demand. The demand for the current year on account of Singhara cultivation in the Najafgarh drain was Rs. 2,100, the same as in the previous year.

Nazul Department.—As in 1927-28 the Nazul Department had Government properties in 23 estates under its management. The record of rights of the 3 city estates, the 12 extension estates and the 4 Bela estates, have been filed in the Record Room. Of the remaining 4 estates the record of rights of three are ready and that of one is under preparation. The appointment of the Nazul Superintendent was extended for a further period of one year.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent on repairs to Nazul building.

The market remained dull and consequently no plot was leased by auction in the city extension estates. Out of the 73 acres available for leasing in the Western Extension only 2 acres were leased during the year. The remaining land is situated in Basti Rahgar which is reserved for a colony for menial classes. There is no demand for land in this area at present. An area of 3·25 acres was given to the Municipal Committee, Delhi, for the construction of a school and dispensary in the Paharganj estate and 4·18 acres were transferred, rent free, to the Public Works Department for extensions to the Mondhewalan Road.

4 plots in the city estates were sold for a total of Rs. 7,960.

The total demand of the Nazul Department, including Rs. 19,956 on account of the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 4,13,460, of which Rs. 2,59,343 were collected and Rs. 8,135 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,982 to be recovered at the end of the year. The amount outstanding are :—

(1) Rs. 71,256 on account of the sewage farm area, a dispute about which remained undecided at the close of the year,

(2) Rs. 25,291 in respect of certain leases in which the application of the lessees for remissions was decided late in the year,

(3) Rs. 10,437 under recovery through the civil court,

(4) Rs. 1,154 due from a lambardar against whom a warrant of arrest was in execution,

(5) Rs. 10,810 shown in the demand on account of rent of the Grand Parade Area in respect of lessees, with whom no settlement has yet been possible,

(6) Rs. 27,034 due from different persons.

Of the total outstanding balance Rs. 306 were remitted after the end of the year and Rs. 8,608 have since been recovered.

Land Records Agency.—There was no change in the strength of the staff which consisted of 9 Kanungos, 87 Patwaris and six assistants, in addition to 9 Patwaris and 2 Kanungos in the Nazul Department in special grades. All the 19 Patwar candidates belong to agricultural tribes. Of this number, 2 have not yet qualified themselves. All the Patwaris have passed the Patwar examination, but 51 Patwaris and six assistant Patwaris have not yet received settlement training. There are 5 Kanungo candidates, of whom 4 are agriculturists. Of these candidates three are Patwaris while two are not. With the exception of one who is a non-Patwari candidate, all the candidates have passed the Kanungo examination. Both the non-Patwari candidates have received settlement training. Punishments were inflicted on 23 Patwaris, one being dismissed and 22 fined. One Patwari was promoted to Naib Record Keeper in the judicial record room and 4 officiating in higher grades at the close of the year. The Sadar Kanungo officiated for a month as Head Vernacular Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office and the Naib Sadar Kanungo has been officiating as Naib Tahsildar. One Field Kanungo also officiated as Sadar Kanungo for one month. The conduct of the Land Record's establishmen was satisfactory on the whole.

No progress has been made with the recommendation of the Director of Land Records, Punjab, to keep the settlement records of 1842, 1864 and 1880 in tin-lined almirahs. The question of increasing accommodation in the Revenue Record Room, without any material cost, is still under consideration. The records were in good order generally.

The number of mutations attested during the year was 5,931 leaving an unattested balance of 660 as compared with 608 at the close of the previous year. Of 130 partition cases, 81 were disposed of. Annual records (Jamabandis) were prepared for 96 estates, all of which were filed in the Tehsil within the prescribed time. The Sadar Kanungo spent 210 days on tour and inspected 290 villages. He spent 45 days in checking the crop inspections of 7,609 field numbers in 131 villages. The Sadar Kanungo spent 8 days in camp dealing with locust work in 22 villages. Alluvion and Diluvion work was done within time. The orders regarding the upkeep of village maps were duly observed and village note books were properly maintained. The Tehsil Revenue establishment did not record notes in statement No. 10 to which attention was drawn. The Survey Equipment of Patwaris was insufficient but instructions regarding the inspection of boundary pillars were complied with.

Consideration of proposals for a standard plan and estimate for a Patwarkhana prevented the building of any new Patwarkhanas.

Expenditure on the Land Records Agency during the year was Rs. 34,537 of which Rs. 31,928 represent the pay and allowances

of Kanungos and Patwaris. The balance is travelling allowances and other miscellaneous expenditure.

During the year the Tehsil was inspected once by the Additional District Magistrate who is invested with the powers of a Collector. The Sadar Kanungo's office was inspected once by the Revenue Assistant. The rain gauge and rainfall registers were duly maintained and the usual forecasts were regularly submitted.

Court of Wards.—There are now two estates under the Court of Wards as in addition to that of the late Mirza Surayya Jah, the management of the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh, C.I.E., O.B.E., of Rawalpindi was in consultation with the Punjab Government assumed on the 26th July 1929. The actual residence of the family of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh is Rawalpindi, but the property is scattered over districts in the Punjab with a portion in the Delhi Province. Of the four wards of this estate, the share of three was brought under management at their request under section 5 (1) of the Act, while the fourth ward was dealt with under section 6 being of unsound mind and incapable of managing his own affairs. The question of the allowances to be given to the wards has been left to the decision of the Punjab Government.

There has been no change in the allowances of the wards of the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah. The establishment of the estate has remained the same as last year. The ward Mirza Khair-ud-Din is doing very well at the Mayo College, Ajmer

No whole-time Manager has been appointed for the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh, the work being entrusted to the existing Manager of the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah. The services of a mistri, who is at present employed on Rs. 50, will be dispensed with as soon as the lorries and tractors belonging to the estate have been sold.

The assets and liabilities of the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh in both the provinces approximately amount to Rs. 33·13 lakhs and Rs. 11·59 lakhs, respectively, while the assets in the Delhi Province amount to Rs. 12·88 lakhs with liabilities of Rs. 1·51 lakhs.

The assets of the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah amount to Rs. 2,93,125 and the liabilities Rs. 7,254 only. The recoverable balance of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 13,303 against Rs. 8,741 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 6,452 were under suspension, Rs. 339 were outstanding on account of rents of residential property and Rs. 6,512 were due from 3 *ex*-tenants, against whom decrees are under execution. An attempt has been made to improve the property by repairing 2 more wells at Aghvanpur by means of which some 500 bighas will it is hoped be brought under cultivation.

The recoverable balance of the Delhi estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh amounts to Rs. 10,922, of which Rs. 8,781 were due from various tenants against whom legal steps are being taken, and Rs. 2,141 rent due from monthly tenants which only fell due with the close of the year.

Neither estate holds any undesirable mortgage. Of the loans borrowed from the District Board by the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah, a sum of Rs. 1,559 on account of principal and Rs. 441 on account of interest were paid. Out of Rs. 10,000 advanced to Nawab Munir-ul-Zamani Begum, widow of the late Mirza Surayya Jah, Rs. 5,000 were remitted and repayment reduced from monthly instalments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

The estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh at Delhi is encumbered with a debt of Rs. 1,50,514. Notice under section 26 of the Act has been issued and the necessary action will be taken in due course.

The income of the estate of Mirza Surayya Jah in 1928-29 was Rs. 23,782 or Rs. 3,415 less than in the previous year, and expenditure Rs. 23,965 against Rs. 26,053 last year. The decrease in income was mainly due to the scarcity of rain resulting in a decrease in the rents, and that in expenditure was partially due to smaller payment of land revenue and decreased expenditure on litigation.

The income and expenditure of the estate of R. B. Sardar Boota Singh during the year was Rs. 2,493 and Rs. 1,154 respectively.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.—Of the 21 Acts passed by the Indian Legislature in 1928, only 4 were not applicable to the Delhi Province. The Punjab Government passed 3 Acts during the year—The Punjab Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, the Punjab Pre-emption (Amendment) Act and the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act. The first provides for an enlarged Medical Council in the Punjab so as to admit of the membership of a person nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. The Punjab Pre-emption (Amendment) Act was extended to Delhi during the year under the provisions of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912.

Police.—The year under report has been uneventful.

The total number of cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 3,823 as compared with 3,831 during the previous year.

Eliminating class VI (Petty Crime), the total was 1,386 as against 1,645 cases during 1927—a decrease of 259 cases. During the past 5 years there has been a rise of 27% in the total number of true cognizable cases, while, if petty crime is eliminated, the figures show a drop of 17% during the same period, which is satisfactory.

There were 7 true cases of rioting during the year as compared with 14 in 1927, *i.e.*, a decrease of 7 cases. The riot which occurred at village Jangpura on the occasion of the Bakr-Id festival may be mentioned. The village Jangpura was formed to accommodate people displaced from the New Delhi area. On a representation from the Hindus the slaughter of cows in the village was forbidden and it was permitted only in the neighbouring slaughter house at Nizam-ud-Din. When the animals were being taken there, the Hindus attacked the Mohammadans and the Police had tried to rescue the cows. A case was registered under section 148/332, I. P. C. and 7 accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and were required to furnish security of Rs. 100 each for good behaviour for 2 years after their release from Jail.

It is noteworthy that the city has been quiet since the infliction of deterrent sentences upon the rioters in the Abdul Rashid funeral case.

23 cases of murder were reported against 19 in 1927. Seven cases were pending from the previous year, making a total of 30 cases, which were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted	9
Discharged or acquitted	3
Cancelled	6
Untraced	3
Pending	9
Total	30

Murders were not markedly prevalent amongst any particular classes of persons or in any particular locality.

The following cases were of some interest.

For some years a special force of the United Provinces Police was pursuing certain dangerous armed dacoits. On 2nd February 1928 a party of Meerut Police raided a house in Delhi city, but were repulsed; the dacoits after killing a private citizen and wounding 3 others and also a Police Inspector, escaped; but were believed to be still in the suburbs of Delhi. A Police Guard put on the Jumna Bridge to watch travellers going towards Meerut identified on the 4th of April 1928, Kale, a brutal and ruthless dacoit leader. The Police were unarmed and Kale drawing pistols drove them off the bridge and himself ran down towards the river. He was on the point of escaping into the water when he was challenged by constable Kishen Lal of Meerut who was unarmed. Kale at once fired and mortally wounded Kishen Lal who however closed with the dacoit holding him until sufficient help had arrived but died in a few minutes. The posthumous award of the King's Police Medal to this gallant constable was announced after the close of the year under review. Kale was sent up for trial under section 302, I. P. C., and sentenced to death.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami while returning home in a car with his father-in-law was fired at with a revolver by some unknown person. His father-in-law was shot dead. The deceased named one Zahir as his assailant in his dying statement. Zahir was arrested but was acquitted by the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, for lack of proof.

5 cases of dacoity were reported during the year as against 15 in 1927.

29 cases of robbery were reported during the year 1928 as against 27 in 1927. Two cases of the previous year were pending, thus

making a total of 31 cases in all. The number of true cases was 16 or the same as in 1927. The results were :—

Convicted	6
Cancelled	10
Untraced	10
Pending	5
Total	31

7 cases of poisoning were reported during the year 1928 as against 4 in 1927. Two cases of the previous year were pending, thus making a total of 9 cases in all. Of these 9 cases, one was convicted, 2 cancelled, one discharged and 5 remained untraced. The cases were of the usual type, *dhatura* being generally administered.

Two cases of coining were reported during the year as against 4 in 1927. Of these one ended in conviction and the other is still pending in the court.

There were in all 644 burglary cases of which 609 were reported during the year 1928 as against 703 in 1927. The number of true cases was 526 as against 670 in 1927, *i.e.*, a decrease of 144 cases. These were dealt with as under :—

Convicted	95
Discharged or acquitted	8
Untraced	423
Cancelled	65
Pending	53
Total	644

Of the crime of the Province 38% is burglary. In the cases investigated convictions decreased from 20% to 18% and no less than 423 cases remained untraced. Actually very few cases are successfully investigated, and usually the convictions are not of men traced by investigation by the Police, but of men seized on the spot by the public.

670 cases of ordinary theft were reported in 1928 as against 639 in 1927. Thirty-nine cases of the previous year were pending, making a total of 709 cases. The number of true cases was 527 as against 555 in 1927, *i.e.*, a decrease of 28 cases.

44 cases of kidnapping or abduction were reported during the year as against 42 in 1927. Ten cases of previous year were pending, thus making a total of 54 cases, which were dealt with as under :—

Convicted	16
Discharged or acquitted	1
Untraced	11
Cancelled	17
Pending	9
Total	54

77 cases of cheating were reported during the year under report as against 65 in 1927. These with the 12 cases pending from the previous year were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	23
Discharged or acquitted	3
Untraced	13
Cancelled	34
Pending	16
Total	89

The number of true cases was 39 as against 59 in 1927 and 60 in 1926.

Convictions were 59% as against 37% in 1927. None of these cases presented any peculiar or novel features.

On the 18th February 1928, Chaman Lal, Reporter of the *Hindustan Times*, while the results of the voting on the motion of no confidence in the Simon Commission were being read out, threw an attaché case from the Press Gallery of the Legislative Assembly hitting Sir Basil Blackett on the head. The accused was sent up for trial under section 353, I. P. C., and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 under section 337, I. P. C., or in default to undergo 3 months' solitary imprisonment.

6ases of thefts of arms and ammunition were reported during the year 1928, as against 2 in 1927, of which one was cancelled, 4 remained untraced and one is still pending. In 2 of these cases, arms were stolen from the bungalows of Mr. Bateman, Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi, and of Mr. Grant Govan, one rifle, 2 guns and 2 revolvers were stolen.

141 Excise cases were reported during the year 1928 as against 107 in 1927, *i.e.* (4 under Act I of 1878 and 137 under Excise Act I of 1914) which were dealt with as under :—

Convicted	70
Cancelled	23
Discharged or acquitted	1
Untraced	14
Pending	33
Total	141

49% convictions were obtained as against 56% in 1927.

Traffic control has definitely improved. The men give the signals well and are acquiring some judgment of speed. The separation of the out-door supervising from the in-door office staff is contemplated in 1929.

The general working of the Police has been satisfactory and shows a further advance on the preceding years' results. The continuous improvement during the last 3 years is largely due to the increase

in the staff of Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables in the city and in the prosecuting staff.

During the year under report 18% of true burglaries and 92% of burglaries actually brought to trial resulted in conviction. 11% of property stolen was recovered as compared with 26% in 1927.

The *Modus Operandi* system was started under the supervision of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report. A daily Police Gazette is also issued and distributed to all Police Stations and sometimes to neighbouring districts in order to keep them in touch with the serious crime committed here. A comprehensive record of all the criminals for the last few years is also under preparation which, it is hoped, will prove useful to the local police.

No punitive Police Post was located during the year under report.

Much assistance was rendered by Municipal Commissioners and other citizens, who were enlisted as Special Police Officers on the occasions of religious festivals in the city.

Relations with the Police of the districts bordering on the Province have been cordial.

The scale of pay of all Lower and Upper Subordinates was revised and the temporary establishment of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 7 Sub Inspectors and 3 Head Constables sanctioned for 3 years was made permanent during the year. The total cost of the Police amounted to Rs. 9,40,715 as against Rs. 8,83,610 in the previous year.

2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 35 foot constables were dealt with departmentally as against one Head Constable and 29 foot constables in 1927. None was judicially convicted.

The office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was held by Mr. P. L. Orde, C.I.E., from 1st January 1928 to 24th April 1928, and by Mr. R. C. Jeffreys, from 25th April 1928 to 31st December 1928. Mr. P. R. J. Morgan was Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1928 to 7th May 1928, when he was relieved by Mr. A. C. Fryer, who remained in the post till 31st December 1928. The appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police was held by Mr. B. Y. Ali throughout the year.

Criminal Tribes.—The total number of members of criminal tribes registered in Delhi remained at 101. The number of Bauriahs was raised to 8 by the transfer of one to Delhi from the Cawnpore Settlement. Two Kanjars died and one was newly registered during the year, reducing the total number of Kanjars from 94 to 93. No members absented themselves during the year, but the number of absconders was raised to 6 by the inclusion, in the year

under report, of the names of 4 members who have been absent since their registration in 1917 but who have not been shown as absconders hitherto. The whereabouts of all 6 is still unknown. One Kanjar was convicted under the Indian Penal Code and a Bauriah under the Criminal Tribes Act. Those members who bear good characters have been recommended for removal from the Register and passes are issued to enable them to accept permament employment.

Poisons Act, 1904.—Sixty licenses were issued in 1928 as against 54 in the previous year, the increase being due entirely to an increase in the number of gilders' shops which accounted for 26 of the 43 licenses for the sale of Cyanide of Potash, the remaining 17 being held by dealers. The number of White Arsenic licenses remained unchanged at 17.

All shops were inspected once a month by the Excise staff, 58 of them by the Police and most of them by senior members of the medical staff. Registers were found to be maintained in proper order. No prosecutions for breach of rules under the Act were lodged, and no cases occurred of such a nature as to bring the working of the Act under criticism.

Of the nine cases of poisoning, including 2 pending from the previous year, one ended in conviction, two were cancelled, in one the accused was discharged and the remainder were recorded as untraced. In all these cases the poison used was, as usual, *dhatura*.

Criminal Justice.—The number of offences reported in 1928, including the 210 cases left over from the previous year, was 10,270, a decrease of 1,422 as compared with 1927. The decrease was almost entirely in offences under the Municipal Act. Of the total number, 3,409 (2,658 true cases) were under the Indian Penal Code and 6,861 (5,546 true) under special and local laws.

The number of cases brought to trial fell from 8,650 to 7,417 and the number of persons involved from 11,059 to 9,823. Of these, 3,452 persons were brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code and the remainder under special or local laws, about a third of the latter being under the Municipal Act. The results of the trial of these 9,823 persons (of whom one died and 4 absconded) compare as follows with the figures for 1927 :—

Year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Under trial at the close of the year.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1927 . . .	34·9	60·2	4·9
1928 . . .	37·2	58·5	4·3

Disposals numbered 7,230, leaving 187 cases pending when the year closed. Of the 2,066 cases dealt with under section 203 of

the Criminal Procedure Code, 2,022 were dismissed without reference to the Police. Ninety-six cases were decided by magistrates in the exercise of section 30 powers and 4,366 by magistrates in the exercise of summary powers under section 260. The latter figures are more than 1,200 less than in 1927.

Sentences of imprisonment fell from 680 to 620 and those of over 2 years from 123 to 97. Fines imposed totalled Rs. 55,172 of which Rs. 27,773 or 50·3 per cent. were realised, as against 38·8 per cent. out of a total of Rs. 64,966 in the previous year. Of Rs. 7,508 awarded as compensation under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code, only Rs. 702 or 9 per cent. was paid, as compared with 20 per cent. last year.

The number of persons called upon to show cause why they should not enter into a bond to keep the peace rose by 105 to 686. Only 40 were bound over, 569 of the remainder being acquitted or discharged. It is explained that the small proportion of persons bound over is due to the practice in Delhi of commencing proceedings against a number of notorious mischief-makers just before any of the larger and more troublesome festivals. These men are temporarily bound over during the pendency of their cases, and acquitted or discharged when the festivals are over and there is no longer any fear of trouble. Of 173 persons called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour, 68 were ordered to furnish security, 94 were acquitted or discharged and 11 remained under trial at the end of the year.

There were 22 Sessions cases in the year in review, involving 43 persons, as against 16 cases and 28 persons in 1927. Seventeen cases were disposed of during the year. The average duration of Sessions trial decreased from 51 to 31 days, while that of appeals rose from 17 to 26 days.

Of 389 appeals to the Sessions Court involving 499 persons, 364 appeals were decided. The results, as affecting the 474 persons involved, are compared below with those of the previous year :—

	1927.	1928.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sentences upheld . . .	69·1	68·1
,, reduced . . .	7·2	19
,, reversed . . .	22·4	12·5
Otherwise disposed of . .	1·3	·4

The total number of witnesses examined was 11,838, an increase of about 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year's figures.

In the Courts of the District and Additional District Magistrates 116 appeals were lodged, of which 43 were disposed of by the District Magistrate and 64 by the Additional District Magistrate, leaving 9 pending at the end of the year. As regards the 142 persons whose appeals were decided, the sentence of the lower

court was upheld in the case of 97, reduced in the case of 15 and reversed in the case of 30. The average duration of appeals in the Courts of the District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate was 9 days.

Taken as a whole, the year 1928 may be considered to have been a normal one from the point of view of the administration of Criminal Justice.

Jails.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S., held charge of the office of Superintendent, Delhi District Jail, from the beginning of the year to 22nd March 1928, when he was relieved by Major J. R. D. Webb, O.B.E., I.M.S., who remained in charge to the end of 1928.

The post of Jailor was held by Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh up to 31st March 1928 when he went on leave. Pandit Wadha Ram, who relieved him, is reported by Major Webb to have improved the condition of the office, sanitation and discipline.

Expenditure on petty construction and repairs carried out by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 227-1-0 out of an allotment of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose.

Want of funds prevented the execution of certain major improvements.

Overcrowding still continues though the daily average number of prisoners was substantially reduced from 813 to 716.

Punishments inflicted for prison offences rose from 778 in 1927 to 884 including 337 formal warnings.

There was no escape during the year.

The garden continued to produce vegetables for the prisoners and nearly all the fodder for the cattle. Insufficiency of manure continues to be a source of trouble though none of it was purchased during the year.

Cash profits on manufactory operations decreased from Rs. 22,157 in 1927 to Rs. 11,312. The decrease is attributed to the smaller average number of prisoners and lack of orders from Government Departments.

The total expenditure on jail maintenance decreased from Rs. 1,03,022 in the preceding year to Rs. 99,897. The decrease is due to a smaller jail population.

The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. Mortality decreased to 9—one-third of the number reported in the previous year. Several improvements in sanitation have been effected. The total number admitted to hospital was 504, and the daily average of sick 16; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 769 and 23, respectively. Proposals are under consideration for the removal of the dumping ground outside the Delhi Gate, which is a breeding ground for flies.

The *pecule* system is reported not to have worked satisfactorily.

The scheme of religious teaching was continued and is said to have proved successful.

The work and behaviour of the subordinate jail staff and of the convict officials was on the whole satisfactory.

Civil Justice.—Changes in the office of District Judge were frequent in 1928. Mr. D. Johnstone, I.C.S., handed over to Mr. S. L. Sale, I.C.S., on the 5th April 1928 for a period of 3 months, relieving him again on the 2nd July, and being in turn relieved in September by L. Devi Dayal Dhawan who handed over to Mr. L. Middleton, I.C.S., in December.

The number of suits instituted in all courts in 1928 rose, as compared with the previous year, by nearly 13 per cent. to 9,795. Suits brought by bankers against agriculturists rose from 251 to 280. The total value of suits, however, decreased by about Rs. 29 lakhs to approximately Rs. 81 lakhs, and the average value dropped from Rs. 1,267 to Rs. 827.

The total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from 1,927, was 12,397 of which 9,396 were disposed of. The figures in both cases are slightly greater than those of the previous year. The pending file increased from 2,375 to 3,001 and the number of pending cases of over 3 months' duration from 987 to 1,024. It is hoped that the next report will show an improvement.

The District Judge disposed of 8 original suits. The percentage of cases disposed of by the various classes of courts is tabulated below in comparison with the previous year's figures :—

	1928.	1927.
District Judge	·1	·09
Senior Sub-Judge	1·7	1·37
Sub-Judges without appellate powers	37·7	39·78
Small Cause Courts . . .	60·5	58·76

It will be observed that the annual volume of work done by the various classes of courts is fairly constant.

Applications for execution of decrees rose by 761 to 12,350, of which 9,373 were disposed of. The total amount involved was nearly Rs. 60 lakhs of which 35·2 per cent. was realised as against 29·6 per cent. out of approximately Rs. 65 lakhs in 1927. It is noticed that nearly 75 per cent. of the money realised was by sale and attachment.

The general increase in the volume of litigation was most marked in the Court of Small Causes where institutions rose by 1,004 to 5,513

The main reason for this increase is the extension, early in 1928, of the territorial jurisdiction of this Court to include New Delhi and the New Cantonments. Of the 4,904 cases decided, 1,406 were contested, the percentage of contested to the total number of cases being about the same as in the previous year. Disposal in execution cases numbered 4,375 out of the 4,744 instituted, realisations being Rs. 82,203 or 36 per cent. Corresponding figures for 1927 were 3,972, 4,116, Rs. 87,137 and 41, respectively. As Insolvency Judge, the Judge, Small Cause Court, disposed of 68 of the 110 insolvency petitions filed.

Of 423 appeals from decrees for disposal, the District Judge disposed of 258 and the Senior Sub-Judge of 32, leaving 133 pending at the close of the year.

The average duration of regular suits in all Courts in contested and uncontested cases, respectively, was 147 and 57 days, while that of miscellaneous contested and uncontested suits was 38 and 21 days, respectively. The average duration of appeals in the District Judge's Court fell from 198 to 104 days, and rose by 1 day to 121 days in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge. The regrettable congestion of work in the Small Cause Court was unavoidable, owing to the paucit y of officers available.

The Sub-Judges now hold Court in the new building recently constructed. The question of much needed accommodation for the Small Cause Court is receiving consideration.

Registration.—Compulsory registration in 1928 numbered 2,999, a negligible increase over the figures for the preceding 2 years. Gifts also increased from 62 in 1926 to 78 in 1927 and 99 in the year 1928 and sales from 1,235 in 1926 to 1,281 in 1928, the figures for the year between being 1,224. The number of mortgages and leases registered in 1926, 1927 and 1928 varied little, the figures for mortgages being 1,059, 1,008 and 1,055 and those for leases 264, 328 and 312, respectively. Optional registration fell from 2 in the first year of the triennium to 22 in 1927, and rose to 39 in 1928. Documents of sale numbering 42 were registered in 1928 as against only 6 in 1927 and 11 in the previous year. Obligations to pay money amounted to 120 in 1928, 146 in 1927 and 138 in 1926, the value being Rs. 4,60,333, Rs. 4,54,294 and Rs. 9,08,435 in the 3 years, respectively. Documents relating to moveable property covered a total aggregate value of Rs. 4,79,808 in 1928, very little more than the amount in the previous year but only about half that in 1926. The fall in 1927 was attributed to slackness of trade. Compulsory registration of documents relating to agricultural lands and optional registration of those relating to urban property varied little throughout the triennium, but compulsory registrations of documents relating to urban property rose steadily from 2,617 in 1926 and 2,681 in the following year to 2,750 in the year 1928. The

value of agricultural and urban property transferred in the triennium is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Agricultural.	Urban.
	Rs.	Rs.
1926	3,69,270	1,07,95,965
1927	6,54,422	1,42,07,564
1928	3,01,488	1,09,69,926

The increase in 1927 was attributed to the transfer of an unusual number of properties of large value.

The number of wills registered was 77, 87 and 70 in the years 1926, 1927 and 1928, respectively.

Registration was refused in 13 cases in 1928, but in 9 cases applications against the orders of refusal were successful.

Only 5 documents were impounded in 1926, and none in the two following years. The only prosecution in the triennium occured in 1926 and resulted in conviction.

The income of the Department showed hardly any variation, being Rs. 48,483 in 1928, Rs. 44,996 in 1927 and Rs. 47,097 in 1926. Refunds in those years amounted to Rs. 391, Rs. 143 and Rs. 211, respectively. Expenditure in 1926 was Rs. 5,307, but owing to the abolition of the system of payment of commission to the Sub-Registrar from that year, and the substitution of a fixed monthly salary, fell in 1927 to Rs. 2,596 and in the following year to Rs. 2,532.

The Sub-Registrar's office was inspected twice in 1928, by the Registrar and by the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, by the latter for the first time. Syed Umrao Mirza Rizawi having died in 1927, the office of Sub-Registrar is now held by Captain Sardar Bahadur M. Habibullah Rahman Khan, C.I.E., O.B.I.

District Board.—There was no change in the boundaries of the District Board.

The term of office of the non-official Vice-Chairman having expired a Vice-Chairman was elected from among the elected members of the Board.

The Board held 15 meetings during the year. The average percentage of attendance of members at each meeting was 81 against 77 in the previous year.

The 4 Sub-Committees formed last year as well as the Board itself, are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

No resolution of the District Board was over-ruled either by the Deputy Commissioners or the local Administration.

Sanitation Sub-Committees were formed during the year under report in each of the villages in the Province for the improvement of sanitation in the rural areas.

No new rules were framed by the Board during the year.

The income of the Board was Rs. 2,35,141 against Rs. 3,09,184 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 74,043. The decrease fell mainly under three heads—Local Rates, Rents and Education. The decrease in income under the first two heads was due to scarcity of rain and the resumption by Government of the land comprising the Northern and Southern Chirahgahs. The decrease under Education was due to smaller Government grants for buildings. In 1927-28 building grants amounted to Rs. 75,475 while in 1928-29 Rs. 19,500 only were granted.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,68,544 as compared with Rs. 2,38,719 in 1927-28 or an increase of Rs. 29,825. The increase fell under Education (Rs. 23,000) and Medical (Rs. 7,000). The increase under Education is partly due to the fact that certain works in progress at the close of 1927-28 were paid for during the year under report, as also to the raising of 5 Primary Schools to Lower Middle Schools and opening 3 more Primary Schools and 10 Night Schools. The increase under Medical is due to the construction of Sub-Assistant Surgeon's and menials' quarters at the Nangloi Dispensary and to the purchase of a larger quantity of English medicines than in the previous year.

In accordance with the five-year programme for the expansion of education in the rural areas of the Province sanctioned by the Government of India in 1927-28, 5 Primary Schools were raised to the lower Middle School standard, 3 new Primary Schools were opened and 10 additional assistant teachers were appointed. Compulsory education was also introduced in 2 villages and 5 Night Schools for the education of adults have been opened.

The compound of the High School, Mahrauli, was extended and the school was equipped with new furniture.

The construction of the Middle School at Najafgarh which was taken in hand in 1927-28 was completed during the year. The building of 3 rooms at the Middle School, Chiragh Delhi, as well as of teachers' quarters at the Middle School, Nangloi, one room at Dhandhasa Lower Middle School and the compound walls of the Middle Schools, Shahdara and Nangloi, were taken in hand. The work on these was still in progress at the close of the year.

A new room was added to the Lower Middle School, Naraina.

7 new Primary school buildings, began in 1927-28, were completed during the year, and the construction of 7 more Primary school buildings was taken in hand.

At present there are 8 girls' Primary Schools maintained by Board. Though there is a demand for more girls schools the District Board has not the funds for opening them.

One Lady Health Visitor with a staff was appointed at Mehrauli as well as the Sanitary Inspectors and guides for the improvement of sanitation.

There is a great demand for wells for drinking water but the people are said to be too poor to sink new wells or to carry out repairs to the existing wells. The Board paid Rs. 1,225 to enable special repairs to be carried out in five wells.

The reconstruction of the Narela-Bawana road which was in progress at the close of last year has not yet been completed. Some of the unmetalled roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,240, but roads in the rural area are said to be in very poor condition while the District Board has not sufficient funds to undertake the necessary repairs.

Joint Water Board.—The Joint Water Board was constituted under Act XXIII of 1926 and began to function with effect from 1st May 1926.

The Board consists of 9 members.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E., I.C.S., while officiating as Chief Commissioner, presided at the first two meetings and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Sir John Thomspon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Grindal, Central Accounts Officer, the member nominated by the Government of India, proceeded on leave and his place was filled by Mr. R. E. G. Wendt with effect from 22nd March 1929.

One of the representatives of the Delhi Municipal Committee on the Board resigned his seat in the Municipality so that another member was elected in his place by the Committee as its representative with effect from 26th October 1928.

The Board held 3 meetings during the year in which 53 cases were considered.

The maintenance operations of the Board were carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department, the Board paying departmental charges at 11 per cent. (10 per cent. for Establishment and 1 per cent. for Accounts and Audit).

Over 2,728,251,000 gallons of water were pumped during the year. Of this quantity 62·73 per cent. was supplied to Delhi Municipality, 14·03 per cent. to Civil Lines Notified Area Committee, 19·69 per cent. to New Delhi Municipal Committee and 2·24 per cent. to New Cantonment, while 1·31 per cent. represents water used for washing filters and wastage.

The masonry conduits from the Idgah to Talkatora, which have permitted contamination of the water supply in New Delhi are to be replaced by steel pipes, the Government of India meeting the cost on certain terms. The matter is now nearing completion.

The total expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,69,390 against which a sum of Rs. 2,165 on account of miscellaneous income has been taken in reduction of charges. The final issue rate therefore works out to annas 2·78 per thousand gallons of water against 3·05 annas per thousand gallons last year, *i.e.*, annas 1·78 per thousand gallons, on account of direct charges and 1·00 per thousand gallons on account of indirect charges.

The following figures will show that the cost of water is being successfully reduced :—

——	Provisional collecting rate.	Final issue rate.
1926-27	3·56	3·26
1927-28	3·56	3·05
1928-29	3·15	2·78

The accounts of the Board are being audited half-yearly by a staff working under the Director of Commercial Audit at a cost of Rs. 800 per annum.

The Board contributes Rs. 7,500 per annum towards the maintenance of the Bacteriological Laboratory, which regularly tested and reported on samples of water from the different mains.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Delhi Municipal Committee.—The Committee is composed of 16 Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, 1 Sikh, 1 Indian Christian, and 5 European Members. Of these 37, 24 are elected, 11 are nominated (7 of these to represent special interests) and 2 are members *ex-officio*.

The Committee held 85 Special and Ordinary meetings at which 666 cases were disposed of. The average attendance of members was 78·41 as against 68·17 of the previous year. The various Sub-Committees held 318 meetings at which 5,338 cases were considered.

The following additions and alterations were made in the Bye-laws, Rules and Directions :—

(1) The President was authorised to order the removal o bulls wandering in the city and to sanction reward for this work.

(2) An addition was made to the Business Bye-laws makin the Secretary responsible for the proper representa tion of the Committee in all legal proceedings.

(3) Directions were issued that agreements for projections on public land should be made in a prescribed form and registered.

(4) Rules regarding the disposal of dead animals were revised.

(5) The rules regarding the management of indigenous Dispensaries were amplified.

(6) Rules regarding the grant of maternity leave to female sweepers were passed.

(7) An explanatory note was added to Rule 27 of the Building Bye-laws making it clear that for the purposes of the Rule the ground floor of a house will be the lowest floor used for living purposes.

The number of prosecutions instituted during the year under the Municipal Act was 1,478. 1,377 cases were pending at the close of the year. Arrangements have since been made for the reduction of the arrears.

No Resolution of the Committee was overruled by the local Administration. The general working was on the whole satisfactory. The relations between the Executive Officers and the Members were cordial.

Financial.—The income and expenditure for 1927-28 and 1928-29 are shown in the following statement. :—

Major Heads.	Year 1927-28.	Year 1928-29.
INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	2,95,651	2,61,075
Terminal tax	10,75,991	11,39,744
Other taxes	2,88,553	2,94,597
Realizations under special Acts . . .	22,368	23,579
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation . . .	6,32,752	6,60,649
Grants and contributions.	2,28,175	2,46,897
Miscellaneous	81,553	27,413
Total Income .	23,29,392	23,92,879
Extraordinary and Debt	2,72,628	1,10,441
Total receipts including opening balance .	28,97,671	27,64,395
EXPENDITURE.		
General Administration and collection charges .	2,02,629	2,10,619
Public Safety	1,75,590	2,69,200
Public Health and Convenience . . .	15,85,416	12,89,730
Public Instruction	2,89,502	3,49,283
Contributions	34,014	34,748
Miscellaneous	1,59,087	1,62,455
Total Expenditure .	24,46,238	23,16,035
Extraordinary and debt .	1,90,358	39,146
Closing balance .	2,61,075	4,09,214
Grand Total .	28,97,671	27,64,395

The income from taxation amounted to Rs. 14,30,157 and compares as follows with the income of the preceding four years.

	Rs.
1924-25	12,71,775
1925-26	13,09,707
1926-27	13,29,353
1927-28	13,59,846

The table below shows the income from taxation of the Delhi Municipality and of some other large municipalities in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

	Population.	In 1927-28.	In 1928-29.
Delhi	247,935	13,59,846	14,30,157
Amritsar	157,031	9,27,140	9,18,537
Lahore	257,295	13,06,932	13,74,955
Cawnpore	195,085	12,01,055	12,31,589
Lucknow	217,167	8,49,694	7,70,360
Benares	195,373	9,47,205	9,69,581

The average incidence of taxation for the year under report per head of population for each municipality was :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	5	12	5
Amritsar	5	13	7
Lahore	5	5	6
Cawnpore	6	5	0
Lucknow	3	8	9
Benares	4	15	4

In the case of Delhi Municipality Rs. 4-9-6 was on account of terminal tax.

The following contributions were paid to the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines, and the Notified Area Committee, Fort, Delhi, on account of Hackney Carriage license fees and Terminal Tax collections :—

To the Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Terminal Tax, etc.	25,000
(*ii*) Hackney Carriage License fees	4,611
(*iii*) Thela License fees	2,637

To the Fort Committee :—

Terminal Tax	2,500

There was an increase of 6 per cent. (Rs. 63,753) in the terminal tax receipts, which constitute 80 per cent. of the revenue derived from taxation. The increase of 4 per cent. (Rs. 27,897) in Revenue derived from Municipal property was chiefly under the head 'Sales of water'. The increase under Grants and Contributions (Rs. 18,722) is mainly in the Educational grants. The decrease of Rs. 54,140 under Miscellaneous is due to the fact that in the previous year the interest on the value of the water works plant was received in cash but in the year under report it was adjusted by deduction from the bill on account of cost of water. The decrease under Extraordinary and Debt is due to the fact that no investments were sold during the year under report.

The increase of Rs. 7,990 in expenditure under General Administration and collection charges is chiefly due to the appointment of an Additional Assistant Secretary and increased purchase of court-fee stamps for civil suits in a special effort to recover long-standing arrears. The increase of Rs. 93,610 under Public Safety is due to the purchase of more material for new electric installations. The decrease under Public Health and Convenience amounting to Rs. 2,95,686 is mainly due to the fact that last year more roads were constructed, pipe lines and other special fittings were purchased in larger quantities to improve the supply of water of several lanes and a sum of Rs. 26,661 was paid to the Delhi Joint Water Board for filtration of water done for the Delhi Municipality. During the year under review payment of the bills of the Joint Water Board for filtered water was held up pending the fixing of meters by the Board to the city mains. The increase of Rs. 59,781 under Public Instruction is due to the extension of free Primary Education and to increased expenditure on grants-in-aid to private schools. In 1927-28 Rs. 95,058 were paid whereas in 1928-29 Rs. 1,19,095 were paid. The decrease in 1928-29 under Extra-ordinary and Debt is due to the fact that in 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was invested and a large amount had to be refunded on account of contractors' securities.

The investments of the Municipal Committee in 1928-29 prac-
tically remained the same. The balance of the loan of 5½ lakhs from
Government for water works extension stood at Rs. 3,18,419
The unspent balance of Government grants amounted to Rs. 40,291

Arrears of collections on 31st March 1929 amounted to the con-
siderable sum of Rs. 3,95,647. The arrears represent the accu-
mulations of the last 10 years but the figures are said to have been
inflated by wrong demands. Efforts are being made to recover
as much as possible. The cases have been subjected to careful
examination, and it is hoped that it will be possible before long
to write off the amounts that are irrecoverable or that have been
shown in error.

On the Engineering side the following expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.
Original works	72,667
Maintenance	1,87,518
Water works	41,300
Miscellaneous	46,572
Total	3,48,057

Several of the more important roads were painted with asphalt with the result that their surfaces were improved and the dust nuisance reduced. The Lahori Gate dispensary—a fine building constructed mainly at the expense of R. S. Pundit Shri Ram Sharma—was completed by the end of the year.

The financial condition of the Committee is for the present sound, but it is difficult to contemplate the future without anxiety. The 5-year programme of sanitary improvements will, when completed, involve the Committee in a recurring annual expenditure of about 5 lakhs of rupees. The scheme for compulsory free primary education, the provision of electric lights throughout the city, the improvement of school accommodation and the recurring expenditure on the city drains will cost at least 3 lakhs a year more. The fear is that the normal increase of revenue will not be able to keep pace with the increased expenditure. The situation will require early and provident handling.

City expansion and improvements.—The Central Government has made a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the improvement of the city water mains and has sanctioned another grant of Rs. 7,29,000 for the acquisition and development of slum areas in the neighbourhood of Sadar Bazar and the construction of model dwellings. Work on both these schemes has been taken in hand. Last year reference was made to the city's urgent need of expansion and to the scheme for the removal of the city wall from Ajmere Gate to Delhi Gate so as to give relief to the congested area within the wall and allow the city to extend itself up to the Circular Road. No definite decision had been reached by Government at the close of the year.

Lighting.—13 streets were provided with electric light and in 7 more the lighting was improved. 125 new electric lamps were provided in the city and 103 in Karaul Bagh.

Much of the lighting in the city and in Karaul Bagh is still done by oil lamps. There are in all 3,871 oil lamps and 1,805 electric.

Fires.—There were 70 fires within the municipal area causing damage estimated at Rs. 8,903 as against Rs. 8,653 last year.

Education.—Of the 62 schools, 56 were housed in rented buildings, which were not constructed for school purposes and are to a great extent unsuitable. The Committee is doing what it can to improve matters.

A further advance was made in the scheme for compulsory free primary education, when Part II of the Act was extended to areas IV and VII of the city in October 1928. The localities still to be brought under the operation of the Act are (1) Western Extensions, (2) Paharganj, (3) Subzimandi, and (4) the area round about Phatak Habash Khan.

Progress in the new areas has been slow, as there was considerable delay in the selection and appointment of the School Attendance officer. The difficulty has now been overcome, and every effort will be made to push on the work and bring these areas into line with the other areas where compulsion has already been applied.

The number of boys in the Primary Schools on 31st March 1929 was 13,484 of whom 8,083 were in Municipal Schools and 5,401 in Aided Schools. It is estimated that the total number is about two-thirds of what it should be when the scheme is in full operation. When it is remembered that in 1926 the average attendance was only 4,100 in both Municipal and Aided Schools, the progress made in 3 years is satisfactory.

The medical inspection of school children is dealt with in detail in the report on Public Health.

The number of girls' schools is still 17, but the number of scholars rose from 1,602 to 2,048 and the average attendance from 75 to 80 per cent. The Committee had sanctioned the opening of three more girls' schools but they could not be opened for want of teachers.

At the beginning of 1929 a Lady Doctor was engaged for the medical examination and treatment of the girls in the Municipal Schools. Each school is visited at least once a week. The Lady Doctor is also in charge of the sanitation of the school buildings.

A Teachers' Association has been formed to which teachers from other girls' schools are admitted as members. Weekly meetings are held in the Purdah Garden where both in-door and out-door games are organised.

The growth of expenditure on education has been very rapid. In 1925-26 it was 1·88 lakhs, and in the 3 following years it rose to 2·32 lakhs, 2·90 lakhs and 3·44 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for 1929-30 is 4·08 lakhs.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—Apart from the 2 Unani and 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 10 hospitals and dispensaries are maintained by the Committee.

The daily average of in-door patients was 261 as compared with 247 in 1927. Out-door patients averaged 2,157 daily as against 2,185 in 1927.

Throat operations have increased from 2,113 to 3,187 owing mainly to operations for tonsils and adenoids resulting from the medical inspection of school children.

The average attendance at the 4 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries was over 800 per day.

The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2·34 lakhs.

Public Health.—The city did not suffer from any epidemic during the year. There were 13,457 births, excluding still-births during 1928 as against 11,657 in 1927. The number of males was 6,998 and females 6,459. The number of still-births increased from 202 to 280.

The total number of deaths, excluding still-births, was 8,535 against 8,096 in the year preceding. The number of deaths under one year of age excluding still-births was 210·45 per 1,000 of infants born, which is rather in excess of the average of the previous four years which was 199.

The general mortality rate per 1,000 was 34·54, almost exactly the same as the average of the past four years.

New Delhi Municipal Committee.—The term of office of the existing members of the Committee having expired on the 31st March 1928, the year under report opened with the re-appointment of :—

1. A. M. Rouse, Esquire, C.I.E.	President.
2. The Health Officer, New Delhi	Vice-President.
3. The Superintending Engineer, II Circle, Public Works Department	Member.
4. The Land and Development Officer, Public Works Department	"
5. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department	"
6. C. H. F. Pereira, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department	"
7. F. B. Blomfield, Esq.	"
8. R. B. Sardar Basakha Singh	"
9. Chaudhuri Akbar Ali	"
10. S. S. Sardar Sobha Singh	"

Major Webb who succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Stanger-Leathes as Assistant Director of Public Health and Health Officer, New Delhi, was elected Vice-President for the year. In addition, L. Diwan Chand was appointed to represent landed interests in New Delhi, and L. Jagdish Pershad succeeded L. Ishwar Das as the representative of the shop-keepers.

14 Ordinary and 13 Special meetings of the Committee were held during the year, and separate Sub-Committees were appointed to deal with questions relating to Finance, Education, House-tax, Buildings and other miscellaneous matters.

The following additional bye-laws and directions were approved and sanctioned by the local Administration during the year :—

(*a*) Bye-laws for licensing premises for use as stables, cow-houses, etc.

(*b*) Bye-laws in supersession of the previous bye-laws for licensing premises for the manufacture and preparation for sale of milk, butter, etc.

(*c*) Bye-laws for the imposition of a dog tax.

The receipts derived from the levy of house-tax on all buildings in New Delhi is still the Committee's main source of income. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 55,022 during the year under report as against Rs. 49,439 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the revision of the house-tax assessment list with effect from 1st April 1928 and to the inclusion therein of new bungalows.

Tah Bazari collections amounted to Rs. 16,843 as compared with Rs. 13,735 in 1927-28.

The introduction of a dog tax during the year was a new venture, the necessary bye-laws coming into force on the 1st of September 1928. The income derived from actual registration amounted to Rs. 653.

The Talkatora Park, the Gurdwara Garden and the northern portion of the island within the race course enclosure continued under the supervision of the Horticulture Division, Public Works Department, on behalf of the Committee and cost the Committee Rs. 34,270 for maintenance. The rents obtained from the play grounds and tennis courts amounted to Rs. 1,933 and from the Lodi Golf Courts to Rs. 9,701 or a total of Rs. 11,634.

The number of schools remained the same, but the High School staff was increased by the appointment of 2 new teachers (graduates) and a drawing master.

The additional accommodation required for the M. B. Girls' School could not be provided in full, but the additional class rooms that have been added will go a long way to relieve congestion until further class rooms can be built.

The Bengali Girls' School had to be closed from April to November for want of accommodation both for the school and staff. After that a private building at a monthly rental of Rs. 75 was hired by the Committee for the purpose. When the new Boys' school is constructed on the Ridge site the existing M. B. Primary School will be available to meet the requirements of the Girls' school.

A scheme to introduce compulsory primary education in the areas is now engaging the attention of the District Inspector of Schools who made the proposal. A good deal of spade work has

been done in the way of taking a census of children of school-going age and the case has been sent to the District Inspector of Schools for further examination.

The total income of the Committee amounted to Rs. 1,98,848 as against Rs. 1,63,644 during 1927-28, an increase of Rs. 35,204 which is distributed as under: House-tax Rs. 5,583, Pounds Rs. 4,683, Revenue derived from municipal properties Rs. 28,037, Education Rs. 2,757, and other fees Rs. 2,609. There was a decrease of Rs. 7,715 in the Government grant. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,57,090 as against Rs. 1,08,744 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure were—General Administration Rs. 13,263, Collection Rs. 8,442, Public Health Rs, 14,309, Arboriculture Rs. 34,270, Veterinary charges Rs. 7,354, Public Works Rs. 21,678, and Education Rs. 32,798.

Civil Lines Notified Area Committee.—The Committee consists of 8 members of whom 4 are nominated and 4 are appointed by virtue of their office.

The three years' term of the non-official members having expired in March 1928, R. B. Lala Madho Pershad, R. B. Lala Raj Narain, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. J. C. Roberts were re-appointed for a further period of 3 years and served as members throughout the year. Mr. V. F. Gray who resigned in February 1927 was re-appointed as the fourth non-official member on his return to India in January 1929.

17 Ordinary and 6 Special meetings were held during the year under report.

The state of the public health during the year is dealt with on page 32, but certain points of local detail bearing on sanitation are mentioned below.

Bye-laws relating to stables were revised during the year and sent up for sanction.

Efforts were made to improve conservancy arrangements and about a dozen water-borne latrines for servants were installed in the compounds of houses in the Civil Lines.

Drinking water supply was ample and good. Samples of water from taps in different places were examined to insure the purity of the supply.

Breeding of flies was minimized by a careful watch kept over gardens and a marked reduction in the number of deaths caused by intestinal diseases is noticeable.

147 food-stuffs licenses were issued during the year.

Number of stray dogs destroyed amounted to 289.

There are 5 small villages in this area, *i.e.*, Rajpur, Gurkimandi, Dhaka, Malikpur, and Laiqpur. Along with the general improvement of sanitation in the villages of Delhi Province taken

up by the Assistant Director of Public Health, efforts were also made to ameliorate sanitation and education in the Notified Area villages. Special attention was directed towards (1) spread of education, (2) removal of manure heaps from the precincts of the village 'Abadi', (3) making thin cow-dung cakes and confining their manufacture to one side of the village as far as practicable, (4) Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, etc. etc. Many magic lantern lectures and cinema displays were also given in the villages.

On the sanitary staff the services of the old Sanitary Superintendent (Mr. W. Mason) were dispensed with and Mr. K. R. Bedi, Sanitary Inspector was promoted to the post. For the post of Sanitary Inspector, another man was engaged.

The total income of the Committee amounted to Rs. 5,71,690 as compared with Rs. 5,34,502 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2,24,578 were contributed by Government and Rs. 25,000 were received from the Municipal Committee, Delhi, on account of the Notified Area Committee's annual share in terminal tax receipts. The Committee's income from other sources thus amounted to Rs. 3,22,112 or Rs. 41,196 more than the income of the previous year. The increase is accounted for as follows :—

Increases—		Rs.
Sale of water .	Due to recovery of arrears of previous years	27,361
Deposits . .	Due to the receipt of large amounts on account of security deposits from shop-keepers, etc. . .	39,619
	Total .	66,980

There has been a decrease amounting to Rs. 25,327 in the sum refunded by the Public Works Department out of advances paid in previous years for the execution of the Committee's Works. Thus the net increase amounted to about Rs. 41,000. The income of the Committee excluding Government grants and terminal tax receipts was derived from the following heads :—

	Rs.
Rates and Taxes	49,279
Rents	13,447
Sale-proceeds of land and produce	19,866
Sale of water	1,21,384
For making sanitary arrangements for private individuals	4,914
Refund by Public Works Department of advances .	56,348
Security deposits	40,532
Other petty receipts	25,342
Total .	3,22,112

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,32,099 as compared with Rs. 5,02,086 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 30,013. Of this Rs. 10,282 were spent on capital charges leaving Rs. 5,21,817 as the current expenditure. The expenditure was incurred under the following main-heads :—

	Rs.
General Administration	16,747
Lighting	36,192
Water supply	98,168
Drainage	31,131
Conservancy charges	56,887
Road watering	3,809
Arboriculture	26,391
Public Works Department buildings	6,266
Roads	99,406
Repairs	5,881
Education	16,626
Contributions	13,009
Cost of work done for private persons	6,936
Advances to Public Works Department for contribution works	76,049
Refund of securities and deposits	4,856
Other petty expenditure (spread over several heads)	23,464
Total	5,21,817

As compared with the expenditure of the previous year there has been an increase of Rs. 3,260 under General Administration, of Rs. 6,514 under Roads and of Rs. 58,240 under Advances. The increases were counter-balanced by a reduction of expenditure under Lighting (Rs. 29,856) and Buildings (Rs. 6,836). The large increase under "Advances" represents lump payments to the Public Works Department for the execution of the Committee's works. The decrease under Lighting is due to the fact that in 1927-28 the cost of electric energy for the two previous years was paid.

During the year under report the Committee spent Rs. 99,406 on roads against Rs. 92,892 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 61,116 were spent in bitumenizing and Rs. 9,864 in re-metalling.

The receipts from sale of water amounted to Rs. 1,21,384 or Rs. 27,361 more than in the previous year and the charges excluding capital outlay to Rs. 98,168.

Shahdara Notified Area Committee.—The Committee consists of the President and 4 members. During the year under review 12 Ordinary and 3 Special meetings were held.

The income of the Committee excluding Government grants amounted to Rs. 13,595 as against Rs. 9,588 in the last year or an increase of Rs. 4,000. The increase is mainly due to the enhancement of the rates of terminal tax on certain articles imported into

the Notified Area. The income realised fron Taxes was Rs. 10,496 and Rs. 3,099 from other sources.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,467 as compared with Rs. 12,738 in the last year. The increase is mainly due to the repair of roads and miscellaneous charges.

Out of the Government grant of Rs. 3,500 sanctioned in 1926-27 for water works, a sum of Rs. 2,760 has been expended on the construction of a pucca well and purchase of pumps.

The scheme for the improvement of the water supply at a cost of Rs. 57,770 is still under the consideration of Government.

Next in importance is the improvement of drains inside Shahdara. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000. Rs. 5,000 out of this were contributed by Government in the year under report and it is hoped if funds are available to render further financial assistance.

Terminal tax is the principal source of income of the Committee. The Committee's income under this head has been seriously affected by the Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway refusing to collect the tax. Besides this many Shahdara merchants carried their goods into Shahdara without the payment of terminal tax on transit passes issued by the Delhi Municipal Committee. This caused a loss of as much as about Rs. 4,000. To protect themselves against loss the Committee established a road barrier outside the station and collected the tax themselves. The dispute between the Railway and the Committee has been referred to the Local Administration, and was decided after the close of the year.

During the year under review the Committee contributed Rs. 760 towards the upkeep of the District Board aided Hospital and Rs. 1,500 towards that of the District Board School.

The number of births in the Notified Area during the year under review was 214 and deaths 122. The general health conditions were normal.

Notified Area Committee, Fort, Delhi.—There was no change in the boundaries of the Committee during the year.

The income for the year excluding the Government grant of Rs. 2,000 amounted to Rs. 10,492 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,488.

The income as compared with that of the previous year shows a decrease of Rs. 750, mainly due to a decrease under the head Rents. The expenditure increased by Rs. 5,771. The following special charges contributed to the increase—

	Rs.
Installations of an Electric pump on the Baoli well for watering Fort Maidans	1,236
Repairs to shops in the Fort arcade	1,427
Re-metalling of Phul Wali Road	940

The rest of the expenditure was incurred on certain other works and repairs.

Minor Notified Areas.—The table below shows the finances of the Minor Notified Area Committees during 1928-29.

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mehrauli	3,791	3,779
Narela	1,810	2,386
Najafgarh	2,762	2,923

In the case of Mehrauli and Najafgarh, the main source of income is house-tax. In the case of Narela the main part of the income is derived from Chowkidara cess.

In March 1928 a sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to the Notified Area Committee, Narela, by Government as a grant for town improvement. Out of this Rs. 3,552 have been spent on the paving of streets. It is proposed to spend the remainder on the construction of a pucca road from the town to the Railway Station and on drains.

Delhi Contingent, Auxiliary Force.—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Stow, O.B.E., as Honorary Colonel of the Contingent. Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., was relieved as Commanding Officer by Major G. T. Tait, and Capt. J. E. W. Rance, M.C., of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, continued as Adjutant. One commission in the unit was granted during the year.

The strength of all arms in the year under report was at one time 304, but decreased before the year was out to 245 or 98 less than in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to transfers to other units. The lack of members was made up for by the increased keenness displayed and a great improvement in the attendance at parades. The Annual Musketry Course resulted in 145 men being classified as first class shots. Twenty-five members qualified as Lewis Gunners and all the Machine Gunners qualified in the first class, while the handling of the guns and the marksmanship of the Field Battery during a day in camp earned the members of that Battery the commendation of the Officer Commanding the regulars. The General Officer Commanding the Brigade, who inspected the Contingent twice during the year, expressed satisfaction at the turnout and work done.

Joint Stock Companies.—The number of Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares at work on 31st March 1929, rose to 77 with an authorised and paid up capital of Rs. 6,19,86,016 and Rs. 1,05,19,305, respectively, against 71 Companies at the end of

the previous year with an authorised and paid up capital of Rs. 5,08,16,000 and Rs. 1,03,83,759, respectively. Of these 47 were private Companies. In addition, there were 10 Companies, including one licensed by the Local Government under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, limited by guarantee or unlimited Companies, against 6 in the previous year. Nineteen new Companies, 15 limited by shares, three limited by guarantee and one private Company having a share capital of Rs. 16, were registered during the year. Four Companies limited by shares went into voluntary liquidation and one went into liquidation under the supervision of the Court. Two Companies which went into liquidation in the past years were finally dissolved and four Companies limited by shares were struck off the register as defunct. The 15 new Companies limited by shares have an authorised capital of Rs. 1,17,00,016 and include the Hasan Nizami Eastern Literature Company with an authorised capital of two lakhs, the Krishan and Gau Rakshni Dairy Farm Company, Limited, with an authorised capital of two and a half lakhs, Messrs. Ramji Lal Sohon Lal, Limited, and the Indian Theatres, Limited, with an authorised capital of five lakhs each and the New Delhi Improvement Trust, Limited, with an authorised capital of one crore. No Company was transferred to or from any other Province during the year.

Three new Societies were registered during the year under Act XXI of 1860 and one Society was transferred from the N.-W. F. Province to this Province. Ten Companies increased their total authorised, subscribed and paid up capital by Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 3,29,320 and Rs. 2,08,151, respectively. Messrs. F. C. Waller and Company, Limited, decreased its subscribed and paid up capital by Rs. 1,30,000.

The principal Companies which went into liquidation or were finally dissolved were the Delhi Newspaper Company, Limited, the National Theatres of India, Limited, the General Industrial Company, Limited, and the Delhi Trading Corporation, Limited, with paid up capitals of Rs. 6,200, Rs. 13,855, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively. The paid up capital of the remaining Companies was in no case above Rs. 5,000. The liquidation work continued to be disposed of satisfactorily. There was an increase in the number of new companies registered during the year as compared with the last year, but owing to a bad market and lack of business some Companies had to go into liquidation or were struck off the register as defunct for not being in operation or carrying on business.

The number of Companies registered elsewhere than in British India which have a place of business in Delhi and have filed documents under section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was 33 against 31 in the previous year.

Fees realized amounted to Rs. 4,722 against Rs. 2,980 last year.

One prosecution under section 32 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was instituted in which five of the Directors of the Company were fined Rs. 25 each with a fine of Rs. 50 on the Company.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and Crops.—The total rainfall during the year was 7·30 inches only or 20·40 inches below normal, while during the monsoon season it was 5·11 inches or 18·17 inches below normal. The scarcity of rain at the time for sowing the Kharif crop resulted in poor sowings, so that 114,652 acres were sown or 12,729 acres less than in the previous year. Owing to the total failure of the monsoon, 65,861 acres of the sown area failed to mature and the Kharif was the poorest since 1919.

The bad Kharif was followed by a scarcity of rain for the Rabi sowings. In the barani area sowings decreased by 12,316 acres as compared with the previous year. Greater attention was however paid to the irrigated area. The total area sown was 155,693 acres (57,724 irrigated) as compared with 142,838 acres (34,653 irrigated) in the previous year. Of the area sown 93,975 acres or more than 60% failed to mature. Frost in the month of January reduced the outturn cosiderably. Thus the Rabi crop too was a poor one.

During the year it was necessary to suspend Rs. 92,000 out of a total land revenue demand of Rs. 3,34,077 and one lakh of rupees was advanced as *taccavi*.

Taking the year as a whole 268,245 acres were sown against 270,219 acres in the preceding year but of this 159,836 acres failed to mature on account of scarcity of rain and frost. The areas sown with cotton, wheat, barley and oilseeds show an increase of 22, 1,069, 15,336 and 29,019 acres respectively. The area under maize, jowar, bajra, sugarcane and gram declined by 592, 10,668, 345, 794 and 40,302 acres respectively. The total irrigated area sown was 77,719 acres against 47,344 acres in the previous year. Canal, well and tank irrigation increased by 15,783, 13,838 and 754 acres. About one-eighth of the total irrigated area failed.

These conditions had a marked effect on well irrigation. 787 masonry wells were constructed or repaired and brought into use, while 617 more *kachha* wells were used than in the preceding year.

The outturn per acre of the irrigated crops, jowar, sugarcane and cotton was the same as in the previous year while in the case of the other crops it was less. The outturn of all the barani crops was below that of the previous year. On the whole the season was exceedingly unfavourable. The prices of all crops were higher than in the previous year except cotton in regard to which there was no change.

The health of the agricultural population was generally good. The scarcity of fodder for the cattle was supplemented by leaves and other substitutes which were responsible for a good deal of disease.

Co-operative Societies.—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, continued to control the co-operative movement in the Province during the year ending 31st July 1929, through the Deputy Registrar, Jullundur Division, with Lala Balkishen, Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, in direct charge of the supervision work. There was no change in the staff which consisted of 2 Inspectors and 7 Sub-Inspectors. There is a proposal to create 2 more Sub-Inspectorships for work in connection with the Consolidation of Holdings. The Annual expenditure on the Delhi Audit Fund establishment, from which all the Sub-Inspectors are paid, exceeds Rs. 7,500, of which Rs. 2,520 are contributed by Government for audit and propaganda purposes in the proportion of two and one. The balance of the expenditure is met by the levy of an Audit fee on the profits of the societies. The fee was increased during the year from 7½% to 10% as it was found necessary to revise the pay of Sub-Inspectors to get better men. Owing to this revision it may be necessary to revise the Government contribution towards the Audit Fund. From the beginning of the year audit work was separated from supervision and two senior Sub-Inspectors were exclusively employed on audit work.

The following table shows the progress of the last three years :—

Class.	Societies.			Members.			Working Capital.		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-1929.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1828-29.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Credit		1	1	443	452	487	11,81,229	12,93,534	13,68,444
Agricultural Credit	204	233	236	4,250	4,672	5,011	5,82,764	6,22,272	7,47,670
Non-Agricultural Credit.	11	30	43	174	622	1,376	13,664	62,400	1,50,683
Total	216	264	280	4,867	5,746	6,874	17,77,057	19,78,206	22,66,797

During the year 18 new societies were registered while the registration of two was cancelled. Besides the Central Bank, the total number of societies working rose to 279 against 263 in the previous year. The new socieites registered contained 3 Agricultural Credit, 2 Better Living, 1 Consolidation of Holdings, 1 Cattle Breeding, 1 Thrift and Savings and 10 non-Agricultural Credit in the City of Delhi. Out of 280 societies including the Central Bank, 241 are in the rural area and 39 in the urban

There were 236 Agricultural Societies, including the Consolidation of Holdings and the Cattle Breeding Societies, working in the Province against 233 societies in the previous year. Of the 370 villages in the Province the Co-operative Department has now nearly touched 200 villages. Till recently, the movement was confined to the unirrigated tracts but now the canal irrigated area is being explored. During the year under report the activities of the department were directed more towards consolidation of the existing societies rather than to opening new societies. Although much was not done towards opening new Agricultural Credit Societies, Better Living, Better Farming, Consolidation of Land Holdings and Cattle Breeding Societies were introduced as an experiment to see how far expansion on these lines was possible. The scheme for the Consolidation of Holdings was much appreciated, and it is considered that much can be achieved in this direction with additional staff. It is believed that one Inspector and 8 Sub-Inspectors can usefully be employed in this direction. Two Cattle Breeding Societies were organized but the famine conditions were unfavourable to progress.

Both the harvests of the year were a failure in the barani area and in the chahi and canal irrigated area the crops were far from satisfactory on account of frost and hot winds. In consequence recoveries in societies were adversely affected. Though the amount overdue on account of principal fell from Rs. 68,000 to Rs. 32,000, interest rose from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 82,000, due to the severe scarcity throughout the year. Owned Capital in these societies rose from Rs. 1,65,000 to Rs. 2,00,000, which indicates the stability of the societies. The 234 Agricultural Credit Societies consist of 2 class B, 191 of class C, 15 of D, 18 of class C (Poor) and 8 unclassified. Class C (Poor) is a new class. It consists of societies which are bad administratively, but are not likely to cause loss to outside creditors. An analysis of the loans in 30 representative societies of all classes indicates that loans for purchase of fodder account for 32·4%, for cattle 14·9%, for seed 24·6%, for grain 9·25% and for payment of revenue 5·9%. Thus two-thirds of the loans were for fodder, seed and grain, a natural consequence of the scarcity. On account of famine a liberal policy was adopted in allowing loans to the societies. In 106 cases the maximum credit limit was raised and in 34 cases special loans totalling Rs. 30,867 were sanctioned.

The non-Agricultural Societies consisted of 35 Credit Societies, 6 Thrift Societies and 2 Better Living Societies, against 30 in the previous year. The number of members of non-Agricultural Societies rose from 472 to 1,142. The percentage of recoveries of the principal loans is 121 as against 200 last year due to famine conditions which hit the small artizans and labourers. The deposits rose from Rs. 10,231 to Rs. 50,001, of which Rs. 37,584 were deposited by members. This is a very promising sign. Of the 35

non-Agricultural Credit Societies 4 are of class B, 11 of C, 5 of C (Poor), 2 of D and 13 unclassified. The urban movement, started about two years ago, is now making steady progress, except in the case of societies among the artizans and depressed classes. These classes are said to lack the desire to improve their condition. The Thrift Societies are working satisfactorily. The membership of these societies is confined to schoolmasters, medical men, shop keepers and pleaders.

The societies of Delhi Province are financed by the Delhi Province Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. The total number of members of the Bank is 487 containing 65 individuals and 422 societies. Out of its authorised capital of one lakh, Rs. 82,550 have been subscribed and fully paid up. The working capital now amounts to Rs. 13,68,444 as against Rs. 12,93,534 in last year. It has invested Rs. 2,31,866 in Government paper and on this security has an overdraft account with the Imperial Bank of India. During the year it has received Rs. 10,47,725 as deposits against Rs. 10,42,574 last year. The Bank enjoys the full confidence of the public and is quite sound, both financially and administratively. Its accounts were twice audited during the year. It continued to finance certain societies of the Ballab Garh and Palwal Tahsils of the Gurgaon District.

Liquidation.—Societies under liquidation by the end of the year were 11 as against 6 last year. Two societies were brought under liquidation in the year under report and the liquidation of 17 societies was completed. The liquidation of all the City Chamar societies is practically now over. A great effort was made during the year to end this work. All the societies required to be audited within the year were audited and 24 were re-audited by the Inspectors in order to keep up a proper standard of audit. All the societies were inspected by the Inspectors who gave instructions and advice how to improve conditions. About 50 societies were inspected by the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, and a few by the Financial Adviser of the Co-operative Department, Punjab. As a result of the separation of audit and supervision, the quality of audit has considerably improved and supervision work is also receiving most careful attention. The one case of dishonesty was the embezzlement by a liquidator of Rs. 322-8-0. The case was referred to the Police for investigation.

General.—Advantage was taken of the famine to convince the people of the destructive consequences of extravagances on ceremonies and 6 Better Living Societies were organised for this purpose. The object of these societies is to reduce expenditure on ceremonies and to improve hygiene.

A Joint Refresher Course of the Co-operative staff of the Districts of Rohtak, Karnal, Gurgaon and Delhi was held at Delhi for 12 days in March 1929. The course was attended by about 100

officials in addition to non-officials and instructive speeches were delivered. 5 Sub-Inspector candidates attended the training classes at Hoshiarpur for two months. Three Conferences of Inspectors were organised by the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, in which Delhi Inspectors participated. The annual Co-operative Conference was held in July 1929. It was well attended and a good deal of propaganda work was done. In addition to the usual visits by the Co-operative officials of the Punjab, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Malaya, and two Assistant Registrars of Ceylon were shown round the work.

The Circle Registrar specially acknowledges the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner, Ch. Narayin Singh, Ch. Hari Singh, Ch. Ram Parshad, Ch. Ghisa Ram, and Mr. Raj Narain, M. A., of Ramjas College, Delhi.

The Delhi Administration is greatly indebted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Deputy Registrar, Jullundur, and the Circle Registrar, Gurgaon, for their constant and careful supervision.

Veterinary.—The veterinary work of the Province continued to be in the charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, until March 1929, when it was taken over by the Superintendent of the Ambala Division. The former inspected the Veterinary Hospitals in the Province on 2 or 3 occasions during the year, toured villages and gave advice and lectures on veterinary matters, inspected animals and generally checked the work of the subordinate veterinary staff.

Contagious diseases attacked 624 and killed 62 animals in the year under review, causing a mortality of 10% as against 5% in the previous year when only 53 of the 1,066 animals attacked died. The increase is ascribed mainly to Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, of which there were several outbreaks and which was the cause of 40 deaths, and to Black Quarter which was responsible for 15. The decrease in the number of animals attacked, however, speaks well for the work of the staff.

There were 3 cases of Glanders amongst equines, the victims of which had to be destroyed. Surra, Anthrax, Dourine and other contagious diseases were entirely absent.

Amongst bovines, 621 cases resulted in 59 deaths as compared with 1,063 cases and 50 deaths in 1927-28. Of the total number of cases, 554 were of foot and mouth disease and 52 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia. There was no case of Rinderpest, as against 24 cases and 11 deaths in the previous year, and consequently no anti-rinderpest inoculation was done. Black Quarter caused the death of all 15 animals attacked. Vaccination against this disease was effected in 272 cases. Preventive inoculation was carried out on 760 animals—more than twice the number so treated in the

previous year. There was no case of anthrax nor of any other contagious disease during the year and no cases amongst other animals were reported.

Pathological work is now done at the Delhi and New Delhi Veterinary Hospitals which have been supplied with microscopes. Thus no specimens were sent to the headquarters office for examination.

Work in the field again showed remarkable activity. The number of villages visited by Veterinary Assistants rose from 314 to 469, the number of animals treated from 2,113 to 3,546 and the number of castrations from 2,204 to 3,560.

Work at the hospitals also increased, the number of animals treated being 17,294 as compared with 14,596 and the number castrated 3,461 as against 2,734. The number of animals which were not taken to hospital but for which medicines were supplied, fell appreciably from 2,762 to 1,565.

The expenditure on Veterinary Hospitals was Rs. 19,842 as against Rs. 19,946 in the year 1927-28. In addition, the sum of Rs. 2,152, or about Rs. 1,000 less than in the previous year, was spent on breeding operations. The total income, derived solely from fees, rose from Rs. 11,160 to Rs. 14,549.

Owing to 7 bulls being cast, the number at work at the end of the year was 22. The number of horse stallions remained at 2 and of donkey stallions at 1 ; all 3 animals worked satisfactorily.

The staff employed in the Province consisted, as in the previous year, of 6 Veterinary Assistants, one in charge of each of the hospitals and the 6th in reserve for casual vacancies.

Mines.—Only one out of 6 Kaolin Mines administered under the Indian Mines Act in the Province, actually worked during the year. The others remained closed partly on account of the dry year and scarcity of water and partly on account of the accumulated stock. The total output was 1,000 tons of clay valued at Rs. 1,200 against 4,352 tons valued at Rs. 4,767 in the previous year. Work was conducted for 61 days during the year. The aggregate number of operatives both permanently and temporarily employed during the period was 672 and 500, underground and on open workings, respectively. The working hours of the operatives both underground and on open workings averaged 36 hours a week. The average weekly wages were Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 6 per operative for (1) unskilled, (2) skilled, and (3) clerical and subordinate supervising staff. One fatal accident occurred during the year. A coolie was caught up in a belting and flung against a wall and instantly killed. No epidemic of any kind was reported during the year.

Factories and Manufactures.—The total number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act increased from 58 to 61 owing to the registration of five new factories during the

year while two old ones were removed from the register. The factories removed from the register were two electric generating stations, one of which was permanently closed down while the other was dismantled. The five new factories registered were a printing press, a gold and silver thread factory, an iron foundry and two ice and aerated water factories. One of the ice factories was brought on the register under section 2 (3) (*b*) of the Act, by extending the provision of the Act to ice factories employing not less than 10 persons on any one day during the year. Of the 61 factories on the register 7 were owned by Government and Local Bodies. Four privately-owned factories including two flour mills worked under the pool system. One oil-seed crushing mill and the Goenka Spinning and Weaving Mills, Azadpur, remained closed throughout the year.

The total number of operatives in all factories increased from 9,481 in 1927 to 10,443 in 1928. The increase was principally in the cotton spinning and weaving mills. Four mills worked at full pressure by day, while three of them also worked at night, during the greater part of the year. The total increase in textile operatives during the year was 1,012 and is owing to the greater demand on the mill consequent on the reduced production in the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills. The labour employed in Government factories decreased from 2,259 in 1927 to 1,916 in 1928, owing to a reduction of work in the Public Works Department Stone Dressing Factory, New Delhi. The total number of children certified by the Certifying Surgeon during the year was 1,056 against 875 in 1927. Of these 302 were declared over 15 years of age and 576 as fit for employment while 178 were rejected as unfit. No certificate was cancelled during the year.

The Inspector of Factories, Punjab, continued as Inspector for Delhi and the Industrial Surveyor, Delhi, as Additional Inspector.

The 57 factories actually at work were all inspected during the year, 47 of them being visited more than once. Six inspections were made at night. The total number of inspections was 122 in 1928 against 120 in 1927. In addition to these inspections 12 visits were made to the industrial concerns with a view to bringing them on the Factory Register.

Drinking water is supplied free of cost to the operatives and was generally found to be satisfactory. The factories in the Industrial Area in New Delhi, find it difficult to procure good drinking water in the absence of a supply provided by Government. An ice factory reported a temporary shortage of municipal water, necessitating restricted production of ice. The water used for production of artificial humidity was found to be pure and good.

Lighting was generally satisfactory in all large factories and mills but there is room for improvement in the smaller factories. The provision of electric light is enforced in such factories. The sanitary conditions in the larger and well-organised factories show a slight improvement over the previous year, the tendency being to provide flushing latrines where renewals are made. In smaller factories sanitation leaves a good deal to be desired owing to the ignorance of the operatives and the lack of interest by the Managers in the matter of supervision. Arrangements for drainage were on the whole good. The provisions regarding lime-washing and painting were generally attended to. In well-established factories, ventilation was good. A cooling plant was installed in the Birla Mills with excellent results. There was also a slight improvement in the smaller factories as compared with the previous year. The main difficulty is however that the buildings were never intended to house factories, and being closed on all sides there is not much room for additional ventilators and skylights. The managers were found willing to co-operate in making improvements where possible. The draft rules to control humidification in cotton mills were circulated for suggestions. The rules were framed as a result of experiments carried out in the four cotton spinning and weaving mills in Delhi.

The cost of labour during the year was much the same as during the past two years. The health of the operatives was fairly satisfactory throughout the year, and no outbreak of any disease or epidemic was brought to notice. The textile mills and other large factories provide quarters for a large number of their employees at a nominal rent, while the smaller factories which are situated in congested areas are unable to make any such provision for their workers.

The textile mills worked for 60 hours per week for the day and the mills working at night did not find it advantageous to work for more than 54 hours a week. All the other factories were kept within 60 hours per week. Six factories took advantage of the proviso to section 21 (1) (*a*) (*ii*) of the Act and observed half an hour's rest instead of one.

Considerable attention was paid to the fencing of dangerous machinery during the year. Orders were issued for guards to be permanently fixed where possible as it was found that guards were frequently removed when machines were cleaned and were not replaced until an Inspector's visit. The managers were found to co-operate with the Inspectors in fitting up guards and fences, but they appear to pay little attention to the provision of protective measures by providing suitable clothing for workmen attending transmission machinery. Frequent orders had to be issued to ensure compliance with this rule. Six prosecutions were instituted against occupiers and managers in this respect.

59 accidents were reportd in 1928 against 52 in 1927. Of these two were fatal and seven serious against 3 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The total accidents were 2 fatal, 7 serious and 50 minor against 3, 4 and 45 respectively in the previous year.

During the year a minor strike occurred in the Birla Mills, where 287 weavers out of a total strength of 500 struck work, demanding the reinstatement of 3 operatives dismissed by the management for alleged negligence of work. The strike lasted for a day only and the grievances of the strikers were conceded.

During the year 22 prosecutions were instituted against the occupiers and managers of 5 factories as compared with 13 cases against 5 factories in 1927. Convictions were obtained in the 18 cases that were decided before the close of the year. The one case pending at the end of 1927 was decided and resulted in the conviction of the occupier of the Prag Distilled Water Ice Factory.

The Local Government granted exemption to the Public Works Department Stone Dressing Factory from the provisions of sections 21 and 22 of the Act for a period of 6 months. The Delhi Printing Works, Delhi, was also exempted from the provisions of sections 22 and 27 of the Act for a period of 4 months from 11th January 1928. There was no case of a fire during the year.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, four applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,943-12-0 were filed in 1928 under section 10 of the Act. Of these applications one was compromised for Rs. 300 while the other 3 were pending at the close of the year. The two applications under section 8 of the Act pending at the close of 1927 were decided during the year. In one case Rs. 900 were transferred to the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Act at Dehra Dun, for disposal where the heirs of the deceased were resident and in the second case a sum of Rs. 750 was paid out.

In the year 1928, Rs. 9,538-1-0 were received by the Commissioner as compensation on account of 7 deaths and two cases of permanent disablement. Of this Rs. 2,407-8-0 on account of 3 deaths was invested in a Savings Bank account as the heirs were minors. Rs. 4,030-9-0 on account of two deaths and a permanent disablement were disbursed leaving a balance of Rs. 3,100 at the close of the year on account of two cases of death. In addition employers paid by private arrangement Rs. 483 and Rs. 347-11-0 on account of permanent and temporary disablements respectively. Of the 8 memoranda of agreements including two of the previous year, 5 were registered and 3 were pending at the close of the year. There was no appeal or reference to the High Court.

Industries.—The commercial and industrial expansion of the province suffered from general trade depression and tightness of the money market. With the exception of art and pottery, all other industries passed through a rather difficult period. The

smaller industrialists and cottage workers found it almost impossible to make any headway with their enterprises.

Trade development generally was hampered by a variety of conditions, the want of adequate financial facilities, the growing lack of confidence, the loss of purchasing power of the ryot consequent on bad harvests, and by the continued unsettled conditions in Afghanistan.

The textile industry was depressed though not so seriously as in other parts of the country. The iron industry was more or less stationary, partly on account of the poor sugarcane crop in the country round Delhi and partly on account of increased external competition. The manufacture of gold and silver thread and lametta which is the premier cottage industry of the Imperial City suffered from political conditions on the Frontier—one of the important consuming markets. In spite of the keen external competition, pottery continued to make gradual headway. The trade in thread-balls was moderately sound but suffered from cut-throat competition. The trade in piece-goods, the principal trade of Delhi, showed practically little or no relief from the depression which has characterised it for years past. The flour milling industry had once again to pass through a trying period owing mainly to violent fluctuations in the prices of raw material consequent on the importation of Australian wheat. The oil-milling industry was practically lifeless.

Despite these unfavourable conditions a foundry for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills and sanitary wares, two factories for silver and gold thread and lametta, an ice factory and two thread-balling factories were put into operation in the course of the year.

Industrial and Commercial Intelligence.

The demand for statistics and information relating to industries and commerce continues to increase. The number of enquiries received from the public and Government departments during the year under review was 1,593 as compared with 1,361 during the preceding year. About 87 enquiries against 72 during 1927-28 in connection with the overseas import and export trade were also dealt with.

Technical Library.—The small but useful library attached to the office of the Industrial Surveyor containing technological works, directories, periodicals, journals, and trade and machinery catalogues of manufacturers from different countries was kept open to the public.

A small but useful Industrial Laboratory is attached to the office of the Industrial Surveyor. The Laboratory aims at solving difficulties under which the small industrialist labours as well as

providing economic and scientific data for various classes of undertakings which need technical advice and assistance. In addition it performs the function in a limited sphere, of a technological institute in conducting research work in relation to the development of provincial industries, particularly cottage industries. The total number of enquiries on technical subjects disposed of and the analysis of mineral and materials undertaken at the Laboratory were 133 and 197 respectively as compared with 73 and 159 in the preceding year.

The increase in work led to the appointment of a technical Assistant in August 1928.

Boilers Act.—Mr. T. J. Gateley, Superintendent, Water Works, Delhi, continued to work as Chief Inspector of Boilers throughout the year.

There were 101 boilers inspected and licensed during the year against 94 in the previous year. Those licensed included 94 boilers licensed in the previous year, one which was not licensed in 1927-28 and 6 boilers brought in from outside the Province. The number of visits paid during the year was 408. All the necessary repairs and renewals pointed out were attended to by the boiler-owners. Fees amounting to Rs. 6,840 were realised for inspection work against Rs. 6,360 in the year 1927-28. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,000 against Rs. 2,407 in the previous year. The increase is due to the enhanced allowance sanctioned for the Inspector and his office.

During the year no examination for the grant of Engineers Certificate of Competency, under the Indian Boilers Act, was held in the Province. The Chief Inspector of Boilers has drawn attention to the necessity for holding such an examination once a year in the interests of those who cannot avail themselves of the examinations held in the Punjab. The suggestion is being referred to the Director of Industries, Punjab, for consideration.

There was no accident and the rules and regulations were properly observed.

Printing Presses.—Of the 131 presses in Delhi in the previous year, 47 have ceased to work. Their place was partly filled by 27 new presses, the total at the end of the year under report thus being 111.

Trade Unions.—No Union or Federation under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, was registered during the year.

The five unions of employees unconnected with the Trade Union movement, mentioned last year were not very active.

The Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway Union, did nothing of public interest, and the Employees' Association, which was a branch of a Calcutta organisation, is now practically defunct in Delhi.

The Posts and Telegraphs Audit Office Union, Delhi, which has about 296 members and aims at safeguarding the interests of the ministerial staff of the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, by constitutional means, confined itself to such matters as the revision of the scale of pay and house rents, unemployment, the institution of a Family Pension Fund, the relaxation of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the Extension of the Delhi Province, the abolition of Dyarchy, etc. The Delhi Province Postal and R. M. S. Association, Delhi, which now has about 200 members against 290 in the previous year, endeavoured to promote brotherhood amongst the members and to acquaint them with the departmental rules.

In addition to the five unions mentioned last year, the Delhi Mazdoor Sabha or Labour Union came into existence to organise industrial workmen for their economical, mental, social, moral and material welfare, to redress the grievances of the employees and to settle industrial disputes between the employers and the employees by mutual negotiation. The Sabha on the whole was not very successful but it played a prominent part in the two strikes at a Cotton and Spinning and Weaving Mill in securing the redress of most of the grievances, by mutual settlement.

The more important combinations of employers are :—

(1) The Punjab Chamber of Commerce which represents industrial and commercial interests in the Punjab and Delhi, had 76 members. The Chamber besides expressing its views on the various proposed Bills and Acts submitted a memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission and instituted a department for the registration of trade marks.

(2) The Banker's Association, said to have come into existence in the days of the Emperor Shah Jahan, regulates the Hindi Vekram Samvat Business Calendar. The Association is said to have settled a number of trade disputes.

(3) The Kirana Association.

(4) The Delhi Iron Merchants' Association.

(5) The Hindustani Mercantile Association are all reported to have amicably settled a number of trade disputes. The Hindustani Mercantile Association has about 400 members.

(6) The Delhi Piece-Goods Association has about 88 members and publishes a fortnightly bulletin.

(7) The Delhi Factory Owners' Federation which is a combination of owners of big factories in Delhi, was engaged in the study of comparative railway freights between the different stations.

(8) The Delhi Electric Power Consumers' Association registered under the Indian Companies Act has 100 members and successfully settled minor disputes between the Delhi Electric Supply and Traction Company, Limited, and the member-consumers.

Public Works.—The office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner was held by Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., throughout the year except from 5th July 1928 to 6th October 1928 when he was on leave. Mr. J. L. Sale, Superintending Engineer, II Circle, officiated as Chief Engineer during the absence on leave of Mr. Rouse. Mr. T. S. Malik, Executive Engineer, VI Project Division, officiated for Mr. Sale.

Mr. F. T. Jones, M. V. O., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, went on three months' leave with effect from 28th November 1928. His charge was held by Mr. Sale, Superintending Engineer, II Circle. Mr. T. S. Malik held charge of the II Circle *vice* Mr. Sale.

Mr. J. P. W. Davies, Architect, having been invalided out of the service, Mr. R. M. Love was recruited by the High Commissioner for India under covenant for a period of five years and assumed charge on the 7th April 1928.

The V Project Division which had been reduced to the status of an Independent Secretariat Sub-Division with effect from the 1st November 1927, as a result of the reorganisation of divisional charges, was restored to its former constitution from the 6th August 1928 in view of the additional works attached to it, *viz.*, the construction of a new residence for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of certain extension Courts in the North Block of the Secretariats, etc.

As a result of an examination of the scope and functions of the New Capital Committee which had been constituted in the year 1920 with a view to simplifying procedure, avoiding correspondence, and generally expediting the construction of the New Capital, the Government of India were of the opinion that with the gradual completion of the Capital the time had arrived for the transfer of at least a portion of the work undertaken by that Committee to the Department of Industries and Labour.

Accordingly, and with effect from June 1928, all questions relating to expenditure on works connected with Provincial roads and buildings and to staff employed wholly upon such works are dealt with in the Department of Industries and Labour on reference being made by the Chief Commissioner.

Government of India buildings and other works constructed primarily in the interests of the New Capital which have neither been declared to be provincial nor been handed over to Municipal

or Notified Area Committees, have been divided into two categories: (*a*) Works the expenditure upon which is charged to the head '41—Civil Works—Central' and (*b*) Works the expenditure upon which is charged to the head '57—Initial Expenditure on the New Capital'. All questions relatingto expenditure on works falling under (*a*) and to staff employed wholly or partly upon such works are dealt with by the Department of Industries and Labour on reference being made by the Chief Engineer. All questions relating to expenditure on works falling under (*b*) and to staff employed wholly upon such works are dealt with by the New Capital Committee in the first instance on reference being made by the Chief Engineer in the form of a memorandum as at present, the Resolutions of the Committee being forwarded by its Secretary to the Department of Industries and Labour for confirmation.

Another change that was introduced during the year under review was the transfer, with effect from the 1st March 1928, of the staff employed on Land and Development work in the New Capital Area to the direct control of the Chief Commissioner.

Delhi Province—41.—Civil Works—Central, administered by the Chief Commissioner.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 7,76,928, the following being some of the most important works taken in hand:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Protection of Grand Trunk Road between the Railway Bridge and Metcalfe House	25,000
(*ii*) Treating the surface of the Paharganj Road between Ajmeri Gate Bridge and the Sadar Bazar Crossing with Bituminized Macadam	85,660

At start was also made on the construction of an Anglican Church at New Cantonments and three Police Posts in New Delhi, the out lay during the year being Rs. 29,728 and Rs. 82,595 respectively.

Revenue.—The revenue realized in the first year in which separate accounts for the works administered by the Chief Commissioner were maintained was Rs. 39,173 as follows:—

	Rs.
Rents of Buildings	17,402
Interest on Cemetery Endowments	411
Sale of grass	1,879
Sale of trees	305
Sale of flowers and plants	1,262
Other items of less importance	17,914
Deduct Refunds	..
Total	39,173

41.—Civil Works—Central, administered by the Chief Engineer.

The following new schemes were taken in hand during the course of the year in the New Capital Area:—

(*i*) Quarters for the Viceregal Staff (Rs. 6,60,850).

(*ii*) Construction of additional clerks' quarters (Rs. 6,00,000).

(*iii*) Decoration of the Secretariats (Rs. 1,25,000).

(*iv*) Heating and cooling the Secretariats (Rs. 5,07,000).

(*v*) Painting the surface of certain roads (Rs. 89,000).

Total Outlay, excluding the New Capital Project.—The works outlay incurred by the Public Works Department, other than on the New Capital Project, totalled Rs. 58,44,400 or Rs. 9,15,100 less than the figures of the previous years. The details are:—

	1927-28. Rs.	1928-29. Rs.
41—Civil Works—Central, Delhi, administered by the Chief Engineer . .	33,09,400 (for both)	25,09,300
41—Civil Works—Central, Delhi, administered by the Chief Commissioner .		7,77,000
41—Civil Works—Central, Dehra Dun .	20,99,300	6,57,900
41—Civil Works—Central, Muktesar and Bareilly	96,900	1,14,900
50—Military Works—Delhi . . .	6,600	7,700
50—Military Works—Dehra Dun . .	32,400	3,600
Notified Area Committee, Civil Station .	1,76,400	1,60,700
New Delhi Municipal Committee . .	29,100	64,600
Private Bodies	68,800	58,900
Joint Water Board	2,06,300	..
Posts and Telegraphs	4,46,200	1,68,800
Archæological Works	89,600	91,300
Opium Buildings	65,500	30,700
Miscellaneous Works	1,33,000	11,99,000
Total . . .	67,59,500	58,44,400

The more important differences are explained below:—

Excesses.

Muktesar and Bareilly.—The extra expenditure of Rs. 18,000 under this head was due to the construction of residential quarters for the Power House Staff at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar.

New Delhi Municipal Committee.—The increase of Rs. 35,500 was due to certain further additional minor works.

Miscellaneous Works.—The rapid progress made on the Railway Staff College at Dehra Dun with a view to its early completion is responsible for this large outlay of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs under this head.

Decreases.

Dehra Dun.—Progress was retarded for want of the sanction of the Government of India to the revised distribution statement in connection with the Forest Research Institute project. The low expenditure was also due to the fact that the work was nearing completion.

50—*Military Works—Dehra Dun.*—Expenditure was confined to certain maintenance and special repairs estimates relating to the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College.

Notified Area Committee and Private Bodies.—No work of any magnitude was carried out, thus accounting for the fall in expenditure here.

Joint Water Board.—The outlay incurred under this head was not borne on the books of the Public Works Department.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Activities were confined to isolated works and the completion of the scheme for the provision of additional residential quarters for the Telegraph Staff in New Delhi.

Opium Works.—Attention was merely devoted to works in progress which were completed.

Establishment.—The expenditure debited to the head "Civil Works, Delhi Province" on account of establishment was Rs. 5,13,827 which represents 15·6% of the works outlay of Rs. 32,86,300. The increase was due to the reduction of works expenditure on the New Capital Project.

Revenue.—The total revenue realized from the buildings reserved for residential and non-residential accommodation of the Government of India staff and in occupation by the officers and staff of the Local Administration was Rs. 7,26,012 as compared with Rs. 6,30,519 during the year 1927-28. The details of the various heads from which the revenue was realized are as follows :—

Details.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of Buildings	5,22,359	5,60,912
2. Rent of electric installation	..	74
3. Interest on Cemetery endowments	401	424
4. Recoveries of expenditure—		
(*i*) Sale of old materials	4,552	19,303
(*ii*) Sale of old furniture	6,089	6
(*iii*) Sale of old Tools and Plant including tents	604	22,566
5. Miscellaneous—		
(*i*) Surplus receipts from electric energy	—34	179
(*ii*) Rent of furniture	75,545	84,174
(*iii*) Rent of tents	2,694	4,383
(*iv*) Sale proceeds	4,331	8,192
(*v*) Other items of less importance	21,692	42,765
Deduct—Deduct refunds	—7,714	—16,966
Total	6,30,519	7,26,012

Rent of buildings.—The additional income realized was due to the occupation of more residential buildings than in the previous year.

Sale of old materials and sale of tools and plant including tents.—The additional income was due to the sale of more old materials and tools and plant, etc., than in the previous year.

Sale of furniture.—The decrease was due to the fact that no furniture was sold during the year 1928-29.

Rent of furniture.—The rise was contingent on the increased number of residential buildings that were tenanted during the year.

Sale proceeds.—The increase is due to more sale of grass and flowers, etc., during the year.

Other items of less importance.—The receipts under this head consist of many items of petty nature.

New Capital Works.

Expenditure against the New Capital Project.—This amounted to 53·9 lakhs or some 5 lakhs below the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The total expenditure on the project to the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,427·10 lakhs as against a total provision of Rs. 1,584·74, to which the revised project estimate figure was subsequently raised thus leaving Rs. 157·64 lakhs yet to be spent.

The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 84·20 lakhs as compared with the revised provision of Rs. 99·35 lakhs in the estimate.

The establishment entertained by the Public Works Department accounted for Rs. 17·50 lakhs of which Rs. 9·07 lakhs represented the share debitable to the New Capital Project or 20·2% of the works outlay of Rs. 44·92 lakhs.

Government House.—The structure was completed at the close of the year when His Excellency the Viceroy placed in position the last stone of the dome.

Good progress was made on the interior finishings, and the scheme for the decoration and furnishings of all the non-State portion of the House was finally approved and put in hand.

The Formal Indian Garden was completed and the layout of the grounds to the south and south-west pushed on as rapidly as possible.

A subsidiary building scheme for more accommodation for the Viceregal staff was sanctioned during the year and put in hand.

Progress of the electrical installation proceeded with the building work, and the bulk of the concealed lighting in the State rooms was completed.

The cables from the sub-station to the main board were laid and the board itself installed. The ice-plant and refrigeration stores were completed and the necessary tests passed.

Secretariats.—Extensions to the North Block were sanctioned during the year and were well advanced by its close. Further extensions for the heating and cooling apparatus were also sanctioned and were put in hand.

Legislative Building.—An attic storey was sanctioned for this building and completed. Air Conditioning plant was installed and this floor is now used temporarily for accommodating offices of the local administration.

Other Buildings.—War Memorial Arch.—Fair progress was made on the War Memorial Arch, the main features of which up to the cornice level were completed during the year.

Commander-in-Chief's House.—A new residence for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was sanctioned during the year and work was pushed on with all possible speed.

Residential Buildings.—A supplementary scheme for bungalows and quarters for officials was sanctioned, work on which had just been commenced at the close of the year.

Central Press.—A scheme for the new Central Press for the Government of India was sanctioned, but work was delayed owing to the necessity of having to shift the site, which was finally settled at the close of the year.

High School.—A scheme has been sanctioned for the construction of the School and plans are in course of preparation. The levelling of the site is in progress.

Electric Light and Power.—Power Station.—The electrical supply was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. An estimate was sanctioned for a new 2,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator on a new

boiler in order to meet the increased load. The order for this plant was placed.

Electrical Distribution.—A considerable number of new bungalows and quarters were connected.

Road-lighting was installed on certain new roads as completed. The supply was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year

Unfiltered Water Supply, Roads, General Lay-out.—This is practically complete and further progress has been made in road surface treatment.

Sewage disposal and Sewerage.—The pumping plant worked satisfactorily and supplied an average of about 5 million gallons of sewage per day to the cultivators for irrigation.

Settling tanks for removing the heavier solids in suspension were constructed and brought into operation.

Sewers were extended as required to meet extensions of building.

Domestic Water Supply.—The Water Board maintained on average supply of nearly 7·4 million gallons per day to the constituent bodies concerned.

Minor extensions of distribution mains were carried out in the New Delhi Area.

Private enterprise.—Apart from the two blocks of shops at D Circus, or Connaught Place, as this area is now designated, that were completed during 1927-28, small progress towards the filling in of the inner ring of business premises was made during the year under review. Lessees of a number of vacant sites are, however, now in earnest and it is hoped that by the time the next report comes to be written several blocks of shops will be in evidence in this locality.

A row of shops has at the same time been erected by a private firm at the junction of Lady Hardinge and Baird Roads and, in conjunction with the market already established at the head of Market Road, is proving popular.

Elsewhere in the New Capital Area construction work has proceeded vigorously. Many sites that have been leased for residential purposes have houses standing on them, while others, including those allotted to their Highnesses the Maharajas of Baroda and Jind, are likely to be built on soon.

In addition to the areas already leased for residential purposes nine sites in blocks 11, 12 and 14 and bordering on Aurangzeb, Albuquerque, Prithvi Raj and York Roads, were disposed of by public auction in October 1928 and buildings have sprung up on some of these.

In the matter of religious institutions mention may be made of the Anglican Church, which is expected to be ready next summer, by which time also a commencement will probably be made on the New Roman Catholic Church which has been designed by the same Architect, Mr. H. A. N. Medd.

The Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, with its spacious grounds was brought into use during the period under report. The club buildings include 24 residential quarters erected to the south of the main building.

The Chelmsford Club, affording similar amenities, has leased a site at the junction of Old Mill Road and Raisina Road and for the present is housed in some of the buildings which were put up some years ago for the temporary accommodation of the offices of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Attention was devoted to the 4 Polo grounds provided for on the island within the Race Course near Safdarjang. Two out of the 4 grounds will be ready for use in the winter of 1929-30.

The land revenue realised in the shape of premium and ground rent in respect of areas leased amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs, or Rs. 1½ lakhs in excess of the figure for the year previous.

Arboriculture.—No change took place in the agency for the administrative control of arboricultural and horticultural operations.

Afforestation.—The expenditure on the afforestation of the Northern Ridge amounted to Rs. 1,774 and on the Southern Ridge to Rs. 6,650. Rs. 5,250 were spent in maintaining the tan track in the latter area. The progress achieved in afforestation on the two Ridges received a set back during the year, owing to the failure of the monsoon and the subsequent winter frost.

Roadside Arboriculture.—Provincial Road.—It is unfortunate that following the severe cold of the winter of 1926-27 when many trees were damaged by frost, severe frost again occurred last cold weather badly damaging many hundreds of trees just as they were recovering from the first attack. The frost experienced at the end of January last was the most severe since 1905 and on the Rohtak and Najafgarh Roads fully-grown Nims were cut back to the heart of the tree and it is questionable if many will recover their vitality. The Meerut Road suffered but little. The Palam, Najafgarh, Rohtak and Karnal Roads were the worst sufferers. This is all the more disappointing as the young trees established had reached an advanced stage of development and in a few years time would have formed fine avenues.

The cost of maintenance of arboriculture on the Palam, Rohtak, Najafgarh, Grand Trunk to Karnal and Meerut Roads was Rs. 8,495, the total length of avenues being 52 miles. The income from roadside grazing and sale of timber was Rs. 1,023.

In New Delhi adverse seasonal conditions and the consequent dearth of fodder during the year resulted in the lopping of trees by owners of cattle of the adjoining villages on an extensive scale. Despite the departmental precautions taken and the assistance rendered by the Police, every tree with edible leaves was deprived of two to three years growth. Steps are being taken to replace the gaps. The outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 7,750.

Notified Area Committee, Civil Lines.—Roadside arboriculture was limited to the maintenance of a few hundred small trees planted to fill up gaps in old avenues. The expenditure on this amounted to Rs. 1,068.

Municipal Committee, Delhi.—The city arboriculture, on account of the protection afforded by buildings, escaped serious damage from the severe frost and progressed satisfactorily. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,328.

Horticulture.—Government Gardens.—The area between the Delhi Gate and east of the Muthra Road consisting of 82 acres was levelled and grassed for sports grounds and the spaces intervening planted with ornamental shade and flowering trees at an initial estimated cost of Rs. 18,117. The expenditure on the Old Secretariat, Metcalfe House and Alipur House gardens amounted to Rs. 8,026, on the compound of clerks quarters Rs. 537, on Nicholson and Rajpur Cemeteries and St. James Church Compound Rs. 698 and on Rajpur Nursery Rs. 5,406. The income from the Nursery amounted to Rs. 1,262. The expenditure on the Fort Bela was Rs. 1,472 and the income from grazing Rs. 1,250.

King Edward Memorial Garden.—The garden was maintained in good condition and being on the New Delhi unfiltered water supply was not badly effected by the years drought. The expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 2,065.

Durbar Amphitheatre Area.—On account of scarcity of rain small progress was made in horticultural operations in this area. The plants and trees suffered severely from frost although all the trees were well protected on the windward side by blocking the apertures in the tree guards. The Prosopis planted to cover the spectators mounds had become well established but was severely (though it is hoped only temporarily) damaged by the frost. The grassing operations on the berms of the approach roads which were carried out at the first promise of rain were a failure as the newly-planted grass was unable to contend with the succeeding drought and the alkali present in large quantities in the soil. The expenditure on the maintenance of the garden and roads was Rs. 6,347. The income from sale of grass was Rs. 30 only.

Palace Gardens, Delhi Fort.—The garden was maintained at its usual standard in spite of the exceptionally poor monsoon. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,095.

Municipal Gardens.—The chief gardens under the charge of the Delhi Municipal Committee are the Queen's Gardens, Roshanara Gardens and the Daryaganj Zenana Garden. In the Queen's Gardens the Central Floral Garden made a good show of colour during the cold season. In the Roshanara Garden the new Canna beds planted on the approach road to the Bara Dari have not proved successful owing to the poor nature of the soil. The expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 18,471. The income chiefly derived from sale of flowers, manure, fruit and grass was Rs. 2,145.

Notified Area Gardens.—The gardens and open spaces under the Notified Area Committee are the Kudsia Garden, Nicholson Garden, Nicholson and Mori Gate Maidans and the Northern Section of Delhi Ridge for afforestation purposes.

The year under review was, for horticulture purposes, one of the worst on record. The hot dry season was prolonged and marked by exceptionally high temperatures. The monsoon was a failure and severe frost occurred at the end of January which destroyed many young trees and other plants. There were no winter rains and the gardens and sports grounds were dependent on canal water the supply of which was quite inadequate owing to heavy demands for agricultured crops.

On the Nicholson and Mori Gate Maidans No. 2 hockey ground was dug up and returned and No. 1 hockey ground given special treatment and brought to a high state of perfection for tournament play.

The expenditure on maintenance and returfing playing surfaces was Rs. 8,550. The income derived from sale of grass was Rs. 2,065.

In the Kudsia Garden the preparation of the new sports grounds in the southeast corner was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,701 and handed over for play in the middle of October. The area contains six grass tennis courts and a full size grass hockey ground.

There is nothing to report in connection with the Nicholson Garden except that it too suffered from adverse weather conditions and will also require renovating as soon as favourable rains occur. The expenditure on public gardens and small open spaces in Civil Lines was Rs. 5,704. The income from sale of grass, fruit, timber, etc. was Rs. 583.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.—There has been no change in the system of audit and check during the year under report. The Central Accounts Office (Public Works Department), New Delhi, deals with the accounts of the Public Works Department while the Pay and Accounts Office, Delhi, dea's with the accounts of the Delhi Administration.

Income (Delhi Area Grant).—The income of the Delhi Area was as follows :—

	1927-28. Rs.	1928-29. Rs.
Land Revenue	4,33,660	3,49,452
Excise	8,97,109	9,46,400
Stamps	7,25,490	7,18,692
Registration	43,901	49,046
Irrigation, etc.	2,214	568
Administration of Justice	45,506	50,713
Jails	28,368	16,255
Police	23,245	28,302
Education	48,362	49,550
Medical	6,625	19,360
Public Health	154	11,996
Agriculture	82	5,044
Miscellaneous Departments	10,131	20,792
Miscellaneous sale of land and other income	1,01,788	2,13,185
Total	23,66,635	24,79,355

an increase of Rs. 1,12,720.

Important variations under the several heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—The decrease of Rs. 84,208 is mainly due to smaller collections on account of scarcity of rain.

Excise.—The increase of Rs. 49,291 is mainly due to the fact that the refunds claimed and adjusted under this head during 1928-29 were less by Rs. 69,301 than those adjusted during 1927-28 and that there was a decrease of about Rs. 25,000 under "Duty on malt liquors" on account of the closure of the Kasauli Brewery.

Jail.—Decrease of Rs. 12,113 is mainly due to the decrease in the sale of Jail manufactures.

Medical.—Increase of Rs. 12,735 is mainly due to (1) increase in Hospital receipts and (2) adjustment as revenue of the contribution received from the Municipal Committee towards the pay of Assistant Surgeon, Delhi, previously treated as reduction of expenditure.

Public Health.—Increase of Rs. 11,842 is mainly due to the adjustment as revenue of the contribution received from the Joint Water Board, Delhi, towards the maintenance of the Bacteriological Laboratory which was previously adjusted by reduction of expenditure Rs. 7,500 and (2) to the adjustment of a sum of Rs. 4,472 on account of recovery of service payments. The amount adjusted on this account in 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 140 only.

Agriculture.—The increase of Rs. 4,962 is mainly due to the adjustment as revenue of the contribution received from Local Bodies towards the pay of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and Veterinary Assistants, previously adjusted by reduction of expenditure.

Miscellaneous Departments.—The increase amounts to Rs. 10,661. An increase of Rs. 8,330 is mainly due to the adjustment as revenue of the contribution received from the Municipal Committee, Delhi, towards the maintenance of the Industrial School, previously adjusted by reduction of expenditure. The remaining increase of Rs. 2,331 is mainly due to more realization of fees for registration of Joint Stock Companies.

Miscellaneous sale of land and other income.—Increase of Rs. 1,11,397. This is composed of several items and is due to (1) sale of land and payment of overdue premium, etc., Rs. 73,162, (2) increase in fees for Government Audit Rs. 14,591, (3) increase in receipts on account of old stores and materials Rs. 3,320, (4) increase in the rent of Nazul lands Rs. 5,662, and (5) adjustment of Rs. 14,346 on account of the value of furniture purchased for visits of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cannaught and the Prince of Wales in 1921 and 1922, under the head "Recoveries of Service Payments".

Expenditure (Delhi Area Grant).—The expenditure under the Delhi Area Grant was as follows :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	56,934	58,015
Excise	3,82,767	3,67,635
Stamps	7,821	31,886
Forest	6,713	8,895
Registration	3,653	3,925

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Irrigation	5,184	1,646
General Administration . . .	3,27,554	3,71,400
Administration of Justice . . .	2,40,819	2,50,428
Jail	1,26,972	1,40,715
Police	8,88,162	9,49,849
Ecclesiastical	25,305	18,204
Political	7,567	9,281
Education	8,07,894	9,19,276
Medical	5,17,693	5,31,666
Public Health	2,21,247	1,96,009
Agriculture	47,131	52,052
Industries	13,614	25,243
Miscellaneous Departments . . .	2,990	3,256
Civil Works	41,500	5,000
Miscellaneous Contributions (Notified Area Committee, Copying Agency, etc.).	3,74,230	3,64,058
Total . . .	41,05,753	43,08,442

or an increase of Rs. 2,02,689.

The main variations are explained below :—

Excise.—Decrease of Rs. 15,132. During 1927-28 compensation on account of loss of still-head duty to the United Provinces Government, for two years 1926-27 and 1927-28 was paid whereas during the year under review compensation for only one year was paid.

Stamps.—Increase of Rs. 24,067 is mainly due to the adjustments in respect of stamps and plain paper supplied to the Delhi Administration during the years 1921-22 to 1928-29.

General Administration.—The increase of Rs. 43,846 is mainly due to an addition to the staff of one Extra Assistant Commissioner and two clerks and to the expenditure on account of pay and allowances, etc., of the staff of the Land and Development Office previously paid by the Public Works Department.

Jail.—The increase of Rs. 13,744 falls mainly under Dietary Charges and is due to increase in the population of the Jail.

Police.—Increase of Rs. 61,687 is due to (*a*) the revision of the pay of the upper and lower subordinates Rs. 25,000, (*b*) increase in expenditure on account of establishment charges paid to the Punjab Government on account of Railway Police Rs. 4,300, (*c*) increase in expenditure on account of Travelling Allowance of establishment Rs. 12,511 and (*d*) expenditure on compensation for dearness of food Rs. 12,783.

Education.—The increase of Rs. 1,11,381 is mainly due to the following reasons :—(1) Payment of a special grant of Rs. 20,000

to the Delhi University to meet a deficit balance and of Rs. 15,000 on account of increase in the annual grant. (2) Increase in the grant of Non-Government Arts Colleges Rs. 21,420. (3) Increase in the recurring grant to local bodies for primary education in connection with five years educational programme Rs. 52,943.

Medical.—The increase under this head amounts to Rs. 13,971 and is partly due to the adjustment of Rs. 5,400 as revenue, of the contribution received from the Municipal Committee, Delhi, on account of the pay of the Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, previously adjusted by reduction of expenditure.

Public Health.—Shows a decrease of Rs. 25,238. During 1927-28 expenditure incurred on account of grant to Delhi Joint Water Board on account of the liability of Government under Sections 13 and 14 of the Delhi Joint Water Board Act included Rs. 29,000 on account of arrears.

Industries.—The increase of Rs. 11,629 is mainly due to the adjustment as revenue of the contribution received from the Municipal Committee, Delhi, for the maintenance of the Industrial School, previously adjusted by reduction of expenditure.

Civil Works.—The decrease of Rs. 36,500 is due to the payment of loss in grants to local bodies for objects connected with Civil Works.

Income and Expenditure (All India Grant).—The figures of income and expenditure relating to Delhi included in the all-India demands are as follows:—

Income.	1927-28. Rs.	1928-29. Rs.
Taxes on Income	11,56,666	10,40,268
Stationery and Printing	3,493	2,815
Total	11,60,159	10,43,083
Expenditure.		
Taxes on Income	56,462	65,501
Stationery and Printing	1,555	1,786
Total	58,017	67,287

The income obtained under head XXX Civil Works is reported to be—

	Rs.
Receipts—Provincial	39,173
Central	6,86,839
Total	7,26,012

against Rs. 6,30,519 in 1927-28. For explanation of increase see paragraph dealing with Public Works Department report.

The expenditure on Civil works was—

	Rs.
Provincial	9,07,026
Central	29,78,742
Total	38,85,768

as compared with Rs. 33,10,516 in the previous year. The increase is due to greater expenditure on major works and consists mainly of the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Additional clerks quarters	2,88,000
(2) Quarters for the Viceregal Staff	1,65,000
(3) Installing additional Heating and Cooling apparatus at the Imperial Secretariat	98,000
(4) Bituminizing of roads	25,000
Total	5,76,000

To sum up the total revenue obtained in 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 42,48,450 as compared with Rs. 41,57,313 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 82,61,497 as compared with Rs. 74,74,286 in 1927-28.

Appropriation Report.—The latest appropriation report is that for the account for 1927-28. The accounts of the Delhi Area Grant show a total grant of Rs. 42,56,293 against which Rs. 41,04,071 were spent or a net saving of Rs. 1,52,222.

In addition to the above, an expenditure of Rs. 56,462 was incurred against a total grant of Rs. 49,530 under grant No. 17-Taxes on income. The figures of grant and expenditure under account X relating to other demands were as follows:—

Heads of Service.	*Grant.* Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Currency	8,500	29,843
Territorial and Political Pension	51,100	49,476
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,34,670	3,59,258
Stationery and Printing	4,720	1,555
Total	3,98,990	4,40,132

Excise Revenue.—The gross revenue during 1928-29 including adjustments on account of duty credited by book-transfer by the Punjab and the United Provinces, amounted to Rs. 9,51,204 *minus* Rs. 4,804 on account of "Refunds". The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 5,38,370 and the adjustments credited under the principle "Duty follows consumption" to Rs. 4,12,834. The realisations by cash and book-transfer during the preceding year

stood at Rs. 4,35,973 and Rs. 4,62,583 respectively. During the year under review there was therefore an increase of Rs. 1,02,397 in Revenue and a decrease of Rs. 49,748 in "Still Head Duty" realised from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The increase in the former is due to the better prices obtained for country spirit and opium licenses, owing to the favourable conditions anticipated by the purchasers on the better sales of 1927-28. The increase under hemp drugs is due to the satisfactory conditions brought about by the reduction in duty on charas from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20 per seer since July 1928, which has acted to the detriment of illicit traffic in the drug.

The apparent decrease in "Duty" from other provinces is due to smaller adjustments under "Malt" and "Country Spirit" and the fact that adjustments to be made under March supplementary accounts are not yet known.

Expenditure.—Excluding the annual compensatory assignments amounting to Rs. 3,12,000 to the Punjab and the United Provinces and Rs. 285 paid to the Bengal Government for analysis of Excise samples, the expenditure during the year stood at Rs. 55,349-8-0 against Rs. 48,471 in the preceding year; an increase of Rs. 6,878-8-0. The increase of nearly Rs. 7,000 under "Cost price of opium" is due to the larger imports of opium from Ghazipur and that of Rs. 1,200 under "Salaries", to the entertainment of Excise staff for the Modern Chemical Works.

Demand and Collections.—The gross demand during the year, including the balance outstanding from previous years, stood at Rs. 5,33,025 and the collections at Rs. 4,74,460. Rs. 52,470 had been collected in advance before the beginning of the year. Rs. 1,291 is outstanding from previous years. Of this Rs. 1,071 have been written off and efforts are being made to realise the remaining Rs. 220.

Number of Excise Shops.—The number of licenses issued for the vend of different excisable articles increased from 242 to 308 owing chiefly to a rise of 60 in the number of temporary licenses issued for entertainments and social functions.

Consumption of Foreign liquor.—The wholesale and retail sales of imported spirits during 1928-29 and the preceding year are shown below :—

	Wholesale.			Retail.		
	Wine.	Spirit.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirit.	Beer.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1928-29	8,339	20,440	1,74,581	4,678	15,453	60,991
1927-28	5,848	20,153	1,69,993	2,928	13,612	53,408

The table shows an all round increase in sales both by wholesale and retail. It is suggested that in the former case the increase may be due to the fact that clubs and messes are abandoning the practice of importing direct and are obtaining their supplies from local dealers. In the latter case the gatherings of Princes and notables for conferences and exhibitions are held responsible. In neither case does the explanation seem altogether adequate.

Consumption of Country Spirit.—The consumption of country spirit during the year under review increased from Rs. 30,038 to Rs. 32,650 L. P. Gallons, as detailed below :—

	Country Spirit.		
	1927-28.	1928-29.	+ —
Plain	13,523	16,615	+3,092
Spiced	16,515	16,035	—480
Total	30,038	32,650	+2,612

The increase in the consumption of country spirit is attributed partly to the growth of the population and partly to the severer winter and the greater number of marriage celebrations. The Spiced quality, however, shows a decrease of 480 gallons.

Imports of Indian-made spirits from the Punjab and the United Provinces.—There is no distillery or bonded warehouse in Delhi; and Indian-made spirits are imported from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The imports during the year together with the duty realised on them are shown below :—

	Punjab.				United Provinces.			
	Proof Gallons.	Duty. Rs.	a.	p.	Proof Gallons.	Duty. Rs.	a.	p.
Country Spirit . . .	34,855	3,48,550	0	0	..	..		
Indian-made Foreign Spirit	2,400	42,000	0	0	650·4	11,308	10	0
Rectified Spirit . .	..	..			23·1	505	5	0
Beer	64,988¼	32,494	2	0	..	..		

In addition to the 23·1 L. P. gallons shown above 980·5 gallons of Rectified Spirit were imported from the United Provinces—764·5 in bond for the manufacture of medicines by the Modern Chemical Works and 216 duty free for use in Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries. 650·4 gallons of Rum were imported from the United Provinces, of which 15·2 gallons were issued to Hospitals and Dispensaries, free of duty; 363·3 gallons to troops and 271·9 to foreign liquor licensees, of which 67·4 gallons realised duty at 21-14-0 and 204·5 at 17 per L. P. Gallon.

Re-exports of Indian-made Spirits.—1684·4 L. P. Gallons of Country Spirit and 293·85 of Indian-made foreign liquor were re-exported to certain districts of the Punjab, involving the credit of Rs. 22,049-11-3 to the Punjab on account of duty. There were no issues of excisable articles to any of the Indian States.

Incidence of taxation.—The following table shows the amount of taxation realised as "Duty" and as "Vend fee" on country spirits per London Proof Gallon and on opium and hemp-drugs per seer :—

	1928-29.			1927-28.
	Vend fee.	Duty.	Total.	
Country spirit per L. P. Gallon	5·57	10·	15·57	13·81
Opium per seer	38·89	46·68	85·57	80·59
Charas per seer	13·65	20·	33·65	117·80
Bhang per seer	5·86	0·15	6·01	5·60

The increased taxation from "Country Spirits" is owing to an increase in license fees with a comparatively small increase in sales. In the case of "Opium" the increase is owing to an increase, from duty and vend fee.

Taxation from Charas and Bhang per seer shows a decrease owing in the former to reduction in duty combined with increase in sales. The small increase in the case of bhang is due to a falling off in sales and decrease in the vend fee.

Excise Advisory Committee.—The Committee met in January and considered various proposals. As a result of their recommendations, two licenses were refused, the price of quart bottles was raised from 0-11-6 to 0-12-0, and the powers of an Honorary Excise Officer were conferred, temporarily, on R. B. Lala Paras Das, Honorary Magistrate.

The existing number of liquor, opium and hemp-drug shops is considered sufficient to meet the demands of the public.

Consumption of opium and issues from the Treasury.—The issue of opium from the Treasury during the year fell from 1705 to 1698 seers. The small decrease of 7 seers does not call for any remarks.

Consumption of Charas and Bhang.—The following table compares with the preceding year the consumption of opium, charas and bhang :—

		1927-28.	1928-29.	+ —
Opium	Seers	1705	1698	—7
Charas	,,	635	2635	+2000
Bhang	,,	2397	1939	—458

The significant increase of 2000 seers in the case of charas is the wholesome effect of reducing the duty from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20. The fixing of the price of the drug at 0-9-0 per tola, consequent on the lowered duty, left no margin to smugglers. The present sales are, it may be noted short of those recorded when the duty was Rs. 24 per seer.

The drop in *bhang* consumption is said to be due to the cheapening of *charas*, some of the *bhang* consumers preferring *charas* when they can get it cheap.

Cocaine.—The licit consumption of cocaine is recorded at 6880 grains as against 5840 during the preceding year. The increase of 2 ozs. and 3 drams is owing to the increased demand of the local Hospital and the adjoining Punjab and Rajputana States.

Working of the Excise and Opium Acts.—The number both of arrests and convictions increased from 124 and 84 last year to 161 and 124 respectively this year, the arrests and convictions for illicit dealings in cocaine being 128 and 96 against 84 and 61 respectively in 1927-28. Greater vigilance and activity on the part of the Excise and Police staff is said to be responsible for the increase.

Another result of this increased activity on the part of the Excise and Police staff has been, it is said, to raise the price of cocaine. They have been able to strike at some of the principal agents in the business, even if they have failed to get hold of the principals.

Drunkenness.—The number of convictions for drunkenness was only 28 as against 42 in the preceding year. The introduction of the "Sealed Bottle System" have worked satisfactorily in reducing rowdyism.

Copying Agency.—No new agency was opened during the year under review.

The statement below shows the income and expenditure of each agency during 1928-29 :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	More + or less —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner	49,199	49,604	—405
District Judge	5,313	5,367	—54
Judge, Small Cause Court	5,570	4,869	+701

Under the Copying Agency rules the receipts of the Agency are credited into the Treasury. Out of the sum so credited ½ is paid to the copyists.

Stamps.—The receipts from Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps under the Court Fees and Stamp Acts during the year 1928-29 and the previous year are shown in the following table :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Court Fees	4,79,339	4,52,977
Non-Judicial Impressed Stamps . .	1,97,233	2,11,610
Hundis and Inland Bills of Exchange .	18,843	23,812
Foreign Bill Stamps	28,355	30,132
Share Transfer Stamps . . .	2,465	1,836
Sale of plain paper	3,375	2,850
Other Stamps and Miscellaneous receipts	14,781	19,035
Gross receipts . . .	7,44,391	7,42,252
Charges (refund, discount, etc.) . .	26,009	30,329
Net receipts . .	7,18,382	7,11,923

The decrease of Rs. 26,362 in the sale of Court fee stamps was due to a decrease in civil litigation. The increase of Rs. 14,377 in the sale of Impressed Stamps was due to a rise in the number of mortgage and sale deeds executed. The increase of Rs. 4,969 in the sale of Hundi Stamps as compared with the previous year was due to financial stringency and a slump in trade. Although internal trade conditions were poor there was an increase of Rs. 1,777 in the sale of Foreign Bill Stamps due to better imports of foreign goods.

The decrease of Rs. 629 in the sale of Share Transfer Stamps as compared with the previous year was due to an improvement in the value of the shares of the local mills resulting in fewer transfers of shares. The decrease of Rs. 525 under sale of plain paper was due to a decrease in litigation.

Receipts under the head "Other Stamps and Miscellaneous" consist of :—

	Rs.
Impressed stamps as defined in section 2 (13) (*a*) of Stamp Act	11,896
Notarial Stamps	3,140
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,999
Total	19,035

The increase of income under Impressed Stamps as compared with that in 1927-28 (Rs. 10,067) was mainly due to a larger demand for stamped agreement forms used in the hire purchase system.

The increase in the sale of Notarial Stamps as compared with the previous year (Rs. 1,210) was due to an increase in the number of cases in which Banks got their bills noted.

There was no prosecution under the Stamp Act. Duty and penalty amounting to Rs. 3,822 were levied by Courts and Collectors in 72 cases of insufficiently stamped instruments as compared with Rs. 2,233 recovered in 149 cases in the previous year.

Stamping Centre.—The total income during the year from the sale of special adhesive stamps was Rs. 11,740 as compared with Rs. 10,144 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 686 against Rs. 715 in the previous year.

Income-tax *Assessment.*—The figures of demand are as follows :—

	1928-29.			1927-28.
	District Circle.	Salary Circle.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. On salaries paid by Government	637	11,54,900	11,55,537	11,05,174
2. On salaries paid by local authorities	..	4,290	4,290	3,341
3. On salaries paid by companies and other public bodies .	1,289	1,26,722	1,28,011	1,06,389
4. On salaries paid by private employers	1,231	2,417	3,648	3,982
5. On securities of the Government of India	51,397	..	51,397	31,519
6. On income from house property	1,16,062	6,401	1,22,463	1,26,605
7. On income from business . .	6,16,722	—73	6,16,649	5,89,483
8. On income from professional earnings	23,394	4,934	28,328	33,486
9. On income from other sources .	15,467	17,058	32,525	48,446
Total .	8,26,199	13,16,649	21,42,848	20,48,425
10. Deduct on account of Sections 15 and 17, Act XI of 1922 .	6,574	1,38,910	1,45,484	1,36,006
Balance .	8,19,625	11,77,739	19,97,364	19,12,419
11. Add penalties and miscellaneous	10,214	833	11,047	9,485
Total .	8,29,839	11,78,572	20,08,411	19,21,904
12. Less refunds and rèbates . .	1,12,611	8,309	1,20,920	73,133
Balance .	7,17,228	11,70,263	18,87,491	18,48,771

Almost all the income under head "Salaries paid by Government" accrued in the Salary Circle. The increase over the last year's

figures is due to the annual increments in the salaries on the time-scale of Government officers and to the fact that some more offices like the Railway Accounts office and Indian Research Fund Association came within the jurisdiction of the Salary Circle. The tax recovered from the employees of local authorities, companies and other public bodies has been steadily increasing since 1926-27 when private salary cases were handed over to the Salary Circle. The increase in the year under report over last year's figures is partly due to the opening of some new offices at Delhi with taxable employees but mainly to the means adopted in previous years to make employees realize their responsibilities in deducting income-tax on the monthly salaries of their employees.

There has been a marked increase in the income from interest on securities in the last three years. The general business conditions being most unsatisfactory, the public found it profitable to divert their money to surer, though less remunerative, channels. There was a slight decrease of income under house property. The income from business increased by Rs. 27,166 and was mainly due to the discovery of new assessees and the careful checking and scrutinizing of the accounts produced by the assessees.

The decrease under Profession is due to the general slump in trade which reduced the earnings of lawyers who depend mostly on civil litigation.

The decrease under income from other sources which is mainly in the Salary Circle was due to the small amount of tax levied on interest paid to ex-enemy nationals on the property released to them after the War. These cases are becoming fewer every year.

Increase under "Deductions under sections 15 and 17 of the Income-tax Act of 1922" was due to larger deductions of tax at source, by various accounts offices.

The increase under "Refunds" is mostly due to some of the Appeal and Review cases, pertaining to the years prior to 1928-29, having been disposed of in the year under report and resulting in big refunds.

Demands and Collections.—The net demand for the year 1928-29 is Rs. 18,87,491 as against Rs. 18,48,771 for 1927-28. Arrears brought forward from last year amounting to Rs. 1,10,355 brought the total demand to Rs. 19,97,846 as against Rs. 20,51,257 for the previous year. Out of this Rs. 19,10,054 (Rs. 7,45,449 by the District Circle and Rs. 11,64,605 by the Salary Circle) were collected thus leaving an arrear of Rs. 87,792 (Rs. 68,088 for the District Circle and Rs. 19,704 for the Salary Circle). The arrears of Rs. 87,792 outstanding on 31st March 1929 have since been considerably reduced and the outstanding figure on 1st July 1929 stood at Rs. 35,911 only (Rs. 29,529 for the District Circle and Rs. 6,382 for the Salary Circle).

Super-tax.—The demand under this head compares with the demand for 1927-28 as follows :—

	1928-29.			1927-28.
	District Circle.	Salary Circle.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	1,09,851	51,051	1,60,902	1,59,840
Arrears for 1927-28	34,091	5,190	39,281	66,006
Total	1,43,942	56,241	2,00,183	2,25,846
Deduct Refunds	33,784	..	33,784	4,971
Balance	1,10,158	56,241	1,66,399	2,20,875

Collections amounted to Rs. 1,58,858 (Rs. 1,04,492 for the District Circle and Rs. 54,366 for Salary Circle), leaving an arrear of Rs. 7,541 (District Circle Rs. 5,666 and Salary Circle Rs. 1,875), the whole of which has since been recovered.

Main Trades.—"Piece-goods" is the most important of all trades in Delhi. The prices continued to show a downward tendency and on account of the low purchasing capacity of the consumer the major portion of the old and new stocks could not be cleared. This resulted in loss of interest on the capital invested. Cheap French, Italian and German goods flooded the market but as the supply far exceeded the demand, the profit was only nominal. The next important trade, *viz.*, "general merchandise" too did not reflect any appreciable improvement over last year's record except in the case of umbrellas and thread balls. Spice merchants continued to fare well and the market showed no noticeable fluctuations. New Delhi works are nearing completion thus limiting the field for contractors. Local industries stand where they were for lack of organisation of capital and labour.

Procedure.—In the District Circle 2,300 notices were issued under section 22 (2) of the Act. The total number of returns received amounted to 1,869—the largest number on record in Delhi. Accounts were produced in 1,851 cases. 801 assessees produced profit and loss accounts and 773 of them were accepted. It was possible to determine the actual profits from accounts in as many as 1,189 assessments. Of the 2,266 cases decided during the year, 1,828 were decided under section 23 (1) and 23(3). Action under section 28 had to be taken against 21 persons only. 741 assessees returned taxable income.

A number of standard registers which were not maintained in previous years were introduced in the year under report. In other matters also, the prescribed procedure of the Punjab was introduced. Demand Notices were in almost all cases handed to the assessees

on the date of the hearing under section 23 (2). Inspector Accountants were put on to checking collections month by month from the daily collection and demand and collection registers.

With the present staff a regular and systematic survey is impossible.

Rural Assessment.—The number of assessees in the rural area has dropped from 194 to 120. This is due to an effort on the part of the assessee, to keep better accounts as also to the activities of the Co-operative Credit Societies. All assessments were practically made on the spot and it was explained to the assessees what the requirements of the Department were and how they could be met.

Appeals and Objections.—The number of assessments under section 23 (4) amounted to 438. Applications under section 27 were filed in 108 cases, out of which 19 were accepted.

During the year 195 appeals were filed as compared with 160 in the previous year. The disposals amounted to 168. Out of this 78 were successful.

38 petitions for review under section 33 were filed during the year of which 36 were disposed of. The net result of reviews and appeals was a remission of Rs. 1,13,580 as against Rs. 37,918 in the previous year. Of the six references claimed under section 66 (2), only one was admitted by the Commissioner and one was disposed of by the High Court, Punjab.

The Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, inspected the Delhi Income-tax Office in November 1928.

Staff.—A post of Assistant Income-tax Officer was added to the staff. One Inspector was exchanged with another from the Punjab.

Graphs.—A scrutiny of the Graphs will show that gold prices remained more or less stationary : whereas in silver an abrupt rise in the month of June was followed by a sudden fall in September. Wheat, gram, rice and barley showed a steady increase.

SALARY CIRCLE.

Assessment.—During the year 1928-29, 5,322 notices were issued under section 22 (2) of the Income-tax Act. 5,002 returns were filed of which 4,813 were accepted without issuing notices under section 22 (4) or 23 (2) of the Act. In 191 cases notices were issued under section 22 (4) or 23 (2). In 178 of these cases further evidence was produced and in 176 cases assessments were made on such evidence. In the remaining 320 "no return" and 11 "no account" cases assessments were made under section 23 (4) of the Income-tax Act.

Of the 5,322 cases, 529 resulted in net refunds, 1,611 in additional demands and in 2,912 tax had been correctly paid at source. The remaining 270 cases relate to assessees transferred to other circles or cases where the income was found to be below the taxable limit.

Demand.—The net demand for 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 11,70,263. Arrears brought forward from the previous year were Rs. 14,046 making a total of Rs. 11,84,309.

The net collections came to Rs. 11,64,605, which include Rs. 10,04,464 deducted at source from the salary of Government servants by the audit officers concerned, Rs. 1,07,561 collected by the Salary Circle, through deductions at source from the salary of persons in private employ and Rs. 74,540 collected by direct additional demands made on assessees ; Rs. 21,960 were refunded on account of excess deductions made at source, from salary (Rs. 13,651) and from dividend income (Rs. 8,309). Net collections thus came to Rs. 11,64,605 leaving a balance of Rs. 19,704. A further sum of Rs. 13,322 was collected or remitted up to 1st July 1929 and Rs. 6,382 net were outstanding.

Super-tax.—Super-tax assessed in 1928-29 came to Rs. 51,051 against Rs. 43,805 in the previous year. The increase was due mainly to the discovery on a report from the Collating Officer of a private employee with a large dividend income. Against the demand of Rs. 61,051 *plus* Rs. 5,190 arrears brought forward from the previous year, Rs. 54,366 were realised in 1928-29 and the balance of Rs. 1,875 has since been recovered.

Appeals and Objections.—Six appeals to the Assistant Commissioner were filed in the year and two brought over from the previous year. All were disposed of, 2 being successful resulting in a reduction of Rs. 239 in demand. Two review applications were filed under section 33 but both were unsuccessful. Ten applications were made under section 27 of which 3 were accepted.

The year 1928-29 was the last one for the Income-tax offices at Delhi to work directly under the Chief Commissioner. From the 1st of April 1929 the Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, has been appointed Commissioner for Delhi also.

The office was inspected by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, on the 25th November 1928. As in the previous year the Income-tax Officer, Salary Circle, went for about two months to work in the office of the Central Board of Revenue, as All-India Collating Officer, while retaining charge of his own duties.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Public Health – *General*.—The year 1928 was a healthy one for the Delhi Province. The birth rate was high and the death rate well below normal. No severe epidemic occurred and mortality from major infectious diseases was low. The chief cause of mortality was as usual reported to be fevers.

Delhi, in common with neighbouring Provinces, suffered little from malaria, owing chiefly to the abnormally low rainfall. With the attention now being given to this disease and the various schemes that have been worked out and approved by the Special Malaria Board, the removal of this scourge is largely a question of finance.

There were only six deaths from plague, as compared with 18 in the provious year and 244 in 1926. This corresponds with a general decline all over India and may be due to natural causes, but credit is also due to the vigorous anti-plague measures, including an intensive rat campaign, which have been carried out during the last six years. Nearly 4,00,000 rats were destroyed during the year.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of cholera due partly to defects in the water distribution system.

Small-pox figures rose, in spite of energetic vaccination operations, which, incidentally, were carried out in the summer as well as in the winter of the year under report.

Tuberculosis was present in the city and will not disappear so long as the present congestion in that area is allowed to continue. The extension of the city and the opening of a centre for treatment will probably result in some improvement.

A scheme for rural public health work to be spread over a period of five years, was submitted to the Government of India, but unfortunately it was not found possible to provide the necessary funds. Nevertheless the spread of hygiene and sanitary education by means of village committees and the provision of skilled guidance by those whose heart is in the work, are producing gratifying results.

The medical inspection of school children by a whole-time staff is a most important development, but to enable the school-going population to derive full benefit from it, co-operatiòn between the teachers, the parents and the inspecting doctors is essential.

A separate review on Maternity and Child Welfare work appears elsewhere in this report. The results are described as satisfactory.

Delhi City.—The report of the Medical Officer of Health is an exhaustive review of the health of this crowded area during the year 1928. In it, attention is drawn to the increasing congestion of the city, due to the influx of Railway staff and labour. A satisfactory feature is the growing appreciation by the population of health activities and an increased demand for better sanitation.

The birth rate, excluding still-births, was 54·48, the highest figure recorded during the past quinquennium. This is ascribed in part to the larger influx of prospective mothers into the city where greater medical facilities are available. The number of births, excluding 280 still-births, was 13,457, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the figures of the previous year. Infant mortality (2,832 deaths or 210 *per mille*) showed a slight increase of about 10 *per mille* over the average of the previous quadrennium.

The total number of deaths in the City, excluding still-births, was 8,535, divided almost equally between the sexes, and giving a death rate of 34·56 which is almost exactly the average of the previous quadrennium. Detailed statistics show that the death rate is highest amongst Hindus.

Turning to diseases, the report shows that small-pox caused 346 deaths and cholera 33. Half the cholera cases were imported. Typhoid was prevalent in the middle of the year and, in the month of May, was the cause of 98 deaths or 10% of the total mortality for the month. Typhoid, in common with cholera, is chiefly due to a contaminated water supply. In spite of the prevalence of plague in epidemic form in the surrounding districts, the Delhi City was almost free of the disease, only 7 cases occurring of which 6 were imported. 2,663 deaths were attributed to fevers. Malaria, as already mentioned, was conspicuous by its absence. Respiratory diseases ended fatally in 2,479 cases and pneumonia in 342. Phthisis claimed 568 victims, 419 of whom were females. The congestion in the city is one of the principal causes of this disease, but it is at present hardly possible to obtain reliable statistics showing the extent to which the city suffers from this scourge. The schemes for the gradual relief of congestion should produce beneficial results. The improvement of the milk supply and the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic are also included in the measures contemplated for combating the disease.

New Delhi.—The health of New Delhi was exceptionally good, owing to a great extent to the scanty rainfall. There were 1,215 births in the area in 1928 of which 665 were of males. The birth rate was 38·62 *per mille* and the excess of births over deaths 19·01. These figures are appreciably greater than those of the previous year when only 987 births were registered. Of the births recorded 258 were registered at the Lady Hardinge Hospital at which 75% of the patients are from areas outside New Delhi.

The total number of deaths was 617 giving a death rate of 19·58 *per mille.* Deaths among infants of under 1 year rose from 115 to 190. Small-pox, of which there were 39 cases, ended fatally in 7, and there was an isolated case of cholera ; otherwise the area was entirely free from infectious diseases.

Progress was made in the conservancy arrangements and in the sewage system, of which the main lines are now complete. The railway quarters in the area, however, still adhere to obsolete methods of disposal, in spite of several representations from the health authorities.

Civil Station Notified Area.—The report on this area shows that the year was healthy and unusually free from malaria in epidemic form. The births registered numbered 493 giving a birth rate of 28·46, as compared with 395 births and birth rate of 22·82 in the previous year. Deaths decreased by 58 to 285, giving a death rate of 16·46. The number of infants who died under the age of 12 months dropped from 114 to 89. Respiratory diseases and fevers were the causes of 128 deaths. Plague and cholera were entirely absent and there were very few cases of other infectious and contagious disease.

The water supply in this area is both ample and good. Conservancy arrangements are receiving close attention and improved methods are being introduced as opportunity offers.

Rural Circles.—For the first time a separate report on the health of the rural circles has been prepared. In this report, the Assistant Director of Public Health, to whose ability and perseverance is due the very satisfactory progress already made in village sanitation and hygiene, has summarised the sanitary history of the areas since the formation of the Province, and proved the great good that can be done by the right methods. These include propaganda, systematic registration of births and deaths, medical inspections, instructions relating to disease, prompt reporting of cases, and, above all, constant supervision, Maternity and Infant Welfare work was also extended to the villages. As in Gurgaon the cinema and other methods which appeal to the agriculturist, on whom the printed word would be lost, have been introduced. Every village in the Province has elected its own village Sanitation Committee and has adopted the District Board sanitation rules. It is also proposed to have a graded public health staff, but the Government of India have not yet been able to provide funds for giving full effect to this scheme though something has been done. The immediate result of all this labour is possibly reflected in the vital statistics of the year under report. The death rate, 25·98, was the lowest during the quinquennium, for which period the mean rate was 37·36. Surrounded as it was by heavily infected areas, the rural population was immune from plague, the single fatality being the result of an imported case. Similarly, there was not a single instance of cholera,

although this disease occurred in Gurgaon and advanced to the provincial boundary. Deaths from fevers and from respiratory diseases were the lowest recorded during the past 5 years. There has been no decrease in mortality from small-pox, but it is hoped that the intensive vaccination operations will bring the disease under control.

Plague.—The annual report on this disease claims that it is almost extinct in the Province. The claim is certainly borne out by statistics which show an almost constant decrease from 2,976 cases and 2,436 deaths in 1924 to 9 cases and 6 deaths in 1928. This cannot be attributed to chance ; it may be, according to experts, merely a low incidence period in the cycle in which the disease appears ; but it is significant that the decrease started with the introduction of intensive preventive measures, particularly rat destruction. It is unfortunate that this anti-plague measure showed signs of relaxation in 1928, the number of rats caught being only two-thirds of the number destroyed in 1927 in the Delhi Municipality alone.

Medical Inspection of School Children.—Although a scheme for the medical inspection of school children was first decided upon in 1927, work was not started till a year later. The scheme covered 108 boys' schools in the city and 100 in rural areas, the number of boys in attendance at these being in all 28,000. The chief difficulty experienced was the apathy shown by masters and parents, the former apparently because they were reluctant to accept new and unremunerated duties which they considered outside the sphere of education. It was decided to examine, medically, each of the 28,000 boys twice annually, a task which was accomplished in the rural area but not in the city, owing to the work there being started only in April. Carefully compiled records of results are maintained.

Generally speaking, in the city area High and Middle Schools are located in suitable buildings. Primary Schools, on the contrary, are mostly housed in hired structures situated in insanitary surroundings. In the rural area, well-constructed school buildings exist in a number of cases and in course of time the remainder of the schools will, it is hoped, be satisfactorily housed, as the District Board progresses with its programme of building.

The report for 1928 rings out the difference in physique between city and country bred boys. Among the former, 67·5% of those examined were found to be suffering from trachoma or defective vision as compared with about 27% of the village children. The difference is even more marked in the teeth, the percentages of city and country boys with defective teeth being 16 and 3·27, respectively. Of the city boys recommended for treatment, rather less than 50% received it. Nearly 20% of the boys had never been vaccinated and more than half of these were vaccinated by the Municipal vaccination staff. The treatment of village boys presents

a more difficult problem, but even so more than 40% of those recommended for treatment by doctors received it.

The provision of play grounds, which presents no problem in the rural area, is a very pressing necessity in the city. At present, the number of schools with open playing fields can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The cost of the scheme works out to the small figure of about 7 annas per boy per annum.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Maternity and Child Welfare work was commenced by the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee in New Delhi and the Notified Area of Delhi in the years 1922 and 1926 respectively. At first a creche for labour was established at New Delhi but in 1926 a Welfare Centre was introduced for this purpose. The Health and Baby Week Committee allotted sums of money which were handed over to a local Managing Committee in each area. The work was commenced at first on inexpensive lines, but eventually one centre was established in each area. That at New Delhi was situated in one of the Government Clerk's Quarters at Lake Square while that in the Notified Area was housed in Timarpur Clerks Quarters.

A Lady Health Visitor was engaged at each Centre. The work progressed as satisfactorily as could be expected, with these Lady Health Visitors attempting to deal with a population scattered over areas of 18 and 10 square miles respectively.

The policy of the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee is to establish Maternity and Child Welfare work by the opening of Welfare Centres, which, when established, are handed over to the Local Governing Body. By this system available funds are freed for the progress of similar work in other untouched areas.

In March 1928 the position was reviewed and a new scheme was introduced by the Medical Officer of Health, New Delhi, to extend the scope of the work. The scheme consisted of the formation of six small Welfare Centres in New Delhi to be situated at places in close proximity to the population to be benefited. These six Centres were eventually established in August 1928 at :—

(1) The Store Depot on Lower Ridge Road.
(2) The Gol Market.
(3) The Stoneyard Coolie Camp.
(4) Block No. 205 Coolie Camp (temporary building).
(5) Block No. 11 Coolie Camp (temporary building).
(6) The Lake Square (Main centre).

The temporary building at No. 205 Camp was built by a charitably disposed gentleman, Lala Banwari Lal, a resident of New Delhi

At each Centre one trained Nurse-dai-compounder was employed on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The Centres in the Coolie Camps were regarded in the nature of elementary First-Aid-posts, in addition to being primarily Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The running cost per month for each such Centre amounted to Rs. 90 per mensem, with the exception of the Main Centre which costs Rs. 93 per mensem excluding the salary of the Lady Health Visitor. The entire cost was borne by the Municipality of New Delhi.

The work at these Centres was carried out under the following headings :—

(1) *Ante-Natal Work.*—In the homes and at the clinics.

(2) *Maternity Work.*—Consisting of the training of indigenous dais in the area and the attendance of maternity cases by these indigenous dais under the supervision of the Nurse Dais and Lady Health Visitor.

(3) *Post-Natal.*—Immediate post-natal work, *i.e.*, for the 1st ten days of the infant's life. The attendance of mothers and infants at the clinics either during the 1st year of the child's life or in the toddler stage together with house-to-house visits by the Nurse Dais and Lady Health Visitor.

(4) *Propaganda.*—By means of informal talks to mothers, sewing and knitting classes, etc.

(5) *Minor First Aid.*—For coolies and other labourers.

In addition to the above Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the New Delhi Municipality also agreed to engage the services of a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon to work in the area in connection with the First-aid Medical care of coolies in the area, and the Medical inspection of girls attending the Indian Girls' Schools in the area.

The Scheme for the Notified Area of Delhi was on exactly similar lines with 4 Centres :—

(1) The Main Centre in original operation at Timarpur Clerks' Quarters.

(2) One Centre to serve Rajpur village and Gurki-Mandi.

(3) One Centre to serve Dhaka village.

(4) One Centre at Malikpur village.

These villages are situated within the limits of the Notified Area Committee and house the poorer classes of residents living in the area.

The Centre at Rajpur was built by a charitably disposed gentleman, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, of Delhi City, at his own cost.

The Notified Area Committee decided to employ a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon who had experience in Maternity and Child Welfare to work in their area in the capacity of Lady Doctor, Lady Health Visitor and Medical Examiner of the girls attending the Indian Girls' Schools of the area.

Work was also commenced during the year in the Rural Areas of the Delhi Province. By a special grant from the Local Administration, Maternity and Child Welfare work was commenced during the year 1928 at the village of Mahrauli. The District Board employed one partly-trained Lady Health Visitor who was fully trained in Maternity work. When the work is fully established at Mahrauli it is intended that the Lady worker will extend her activities to the surrounding smaller villages.

The following figures show the progress achieved in the Maternity and Child Welfare work. The total number of house-to-house visits of all kinds other than clinic visits, in the four years 1925 to 1928 were 1,249, 1,747, 3,092 and 19,831, respectively.

In addition to these house-to-house visits conducted in 1928 the attendance at clinics by mothers and infants totalled 10,175. The total attendance of dais at classes for training during 1928 was 2,401 against 471 in 1927.

In 1927 the number of maternity cases either personally attended or supervised was 127 while in 1928 the number was 540. Most of these Centres were actually not in full operation until late in August 1928.

The total income for the year at all the Centres amounted to Rs. 13,402 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	2,711
Grants from—	
(1) Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee	3,000
(2) New Delhi Municipal Committee	3,956
(3) Government	1,680
Donations	2,000
[illegible]	55
Total	13,402

May 1918. Gradually the scheme was developed with the result that the Maternity and Child Welfare staff now consists of a Superintendent (who is a qualified Lady Doctor), 8 Health Visitors and 8 qualified dais and 4 nurses. There are in Delhi City 6 Child Welfare Centres. Four of these are Municipal, at Nicholson Road, Kundewalan, Jhandewalan and Juma Masjid. The fifth centre is at Sadar Bazar attached to the Lady Reading Health School. The sixth centre is at Subzimandi and is financed by the Delhi Health and Baby Week Committee.

The number of out-door visits paid by the Municipal Child Welfare staff during 1928 amounted to 19,026.

The total attendance at the 4 Municipal Infant Welfare Centres was about 92,000, representing rather over 1,400 separate cases.

548 midwifery cases were conducted by the Municipal dais in houses at which their services were requisitioned. Dais' classes were held in each of the Welfare Centres where 96 dais are under training.

In the Punjab Central Midwife Board Examination 7 Dais were successful during the year under report.

At each of the four Welfare Centres sewing classes were held—cloth, needles, thread, etc., were supplied free to poor women and girls and they were taught how to utilise the material economically, how to make use of old torn clothes by making smaller garments out of them, etc. All the garments made were presented to those who sewed them.

The recurring annual cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is Rs. 27,000 towards which Government makes an annual grant of Rs. 17,000. The annual cost of the dai schemes is Rs. 5,280 which is met by the Municipal Committee.

Dispensaries.—On the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Franklin, O.B.E., I.M.S., in April 1928, the combined posts of Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Delhi, were taken over by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., I.M.S., Major J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S., was Civil Surgeon of New Delhi throughout the year.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 26. Of these, 9 are Municipal institutions, including the Civil Hospital. Good work was done at all these places and at the hospital mentioned the number of selected surgical operations rose from 8,061 to 8,984. No important changes were made in the staff beyond the engagement of a fourth nurse, an Indian, at the Civil Hospital, where, however, the staff still requires expansion. The Shri Narain Dispensary, which is located in a hired building, will be moved into its permanent quarters in 1929. The construction of much needed dispensaries in the Kashmere Gate and Pahargunj areas, now on the tapis, will leave only a female dispensary in or near Sadar Bazar to complete the proper

housing of branch dispensaries under the control of the Municipality. The question of a new Civil Hospital to serve both Old and New Delhi, the cost of which is to be borne entirely by Government, has been passed by the Standing Finance Committee and the next few years ought to see a hospital rise outside the Delhi Gate, which is expected to be as fine as any in India. In addition it is intended to provide a large city dispensary in the vicinity of the existing Civil Hospital, which will have a few emergency beds for accidents. The construction of an Infectious Diseases Hospital and the combating of tuberculosis are at present engaging the attention of the Municipal Committee.

The scheme which was started last year to eradicate venereal disease continued in the year under report to justify itself. Of the grant of Rs. 4,680 made by the local Government for this purpose, Rs. 1,000 were allotted to the Delhi Medical Association whose assistance has now been called in and Rs. 500 to the Victoria Zenana Hospital for the treatment of women affected by these diseases. At the Civil Hospital, 1,230 in-door and 1,927 out-door patients were treated, at a cost of Rs. 2,714.

The 5 District Board dispensaries at Najafgarh, Mehrauli, Shahdara, Nangloi and Narela are all doing good work. The same may be said of 3 of the 4 private aided institutions.—The Lady Hardinge, St. Stephen's Mission and Victoria Zenana Hospitals.

There were 6 State Public Hospitals open during the year At the Hindu Rao Hospital, 263 patients were treated and the fees credited to Government amounted to Rs. 11,259-10-0. The maternity wing, which functions only in the winter, showed greater activity than usual; the number of confinements was 11 and the maternal mortality *nil*. The hospital is staffed by nurses from the Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association. The Balak Ram Hospital for Indians dealt with 8,800 patients during the year, and the Isolation Hospital with 40. The latter was open periodically for diphtheria, scarlet fever, small-pox and cryspalis. The remaining 3 State institutions are mainly for the construction staff at New Delhi and are maintained by the Public Works Department. To meet the demand from certain sources, a dispensary for the Indian Clerks' Quarters in New Delhi was re-opened in a newly constructed block on Market Road.

The total number of in-door patients treated at all institutions in the year under report was 17,695 and of out-door patients 525,988. The figures in each case are slightly in advance of those of the previous year.

Vaccination.—The report on vaccination for the year 1928-29 reflects great credit on the staff responsible for these operations. It was proved, contrary to popular belief, that vaccination can be successfully carried out during the hot weather, an experiment

which requires careful handling of the vaccine. The total number of vaccinations rose from 25,380 to 29,093, of which 18,837 were primary vaccinations. Of 24,181 infants born during the year, 4,611 died before they were a year old, leaving approximately 19,570 available for vaccination. Thus it may be said that all but 733 infants were vaccinated. Primary vaccinations were successful in 97·28 per cent. of cases and revaccinations in 63·18 per cent. The increased number of vaccinations is attributed to the more systematic methods now adopted, including a house-to-house visitation by the vaccinators, wholesale revaccination in any village where a case of small-pox occurs and the vaccination of school children. A system of supervision of the work done by vaccinators ensures not only more efficient work but more reliable and accurate returns. The medical authorities anticipate that the incidence of small-pox ought to be reduced to a negligible figure in Delhi if vaccination against the disease can be continued on the present scale.

The cost of each successful vaccination in the Province fell slightly to five annas and one pie.

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION.

Education.—The office of the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, was held throughout the year by Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., in addition to his own duties as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. Rai Sahib Lala Ratan Lal, M.A., P.E.S., Head Master, Government High School, continued as part-time Assistant Superintendent of Education, while Sheikh Ghulam Moheyuddin, B.A., B.T., P.E.S., continued as District Inspector of Schools. Miss I. Mitra, in addition to her duties as Assistant Superintendent for Female Education, continued under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Education to inspect, supervise and control the education of girls and women in Ajmer-Merwara.

2. A comparative statement showing the increase in the number of recognised institutions for boys and girls is given below :—

Kind of Institution.	Boys. 1927-28.	Boys. 1928-29.	Boys. Increase or decrease.	Girls. 1927-28.	Girls. 1928-29.	Girls. Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges . . .	6	6	..	1	1	..
Professional Colleges . .	..	..	..	1	1	..
High Schools . . .	13	14	+1	2	2	..
A. V. Middle Schools .	18	19	+1	..	..	..
Vernacular Middle Schools	12	17	+5	9	9	..
Primary Schools . .	157	163	+6	38	41	+3
Special Schools . .	32	48	+16	1	1	..
Total .	238	267	+29	52	55	+3

It shows an increase of 29 institutions of different grades for boys and 3 for girls.

The increase of one in the number of High Schools is due to the recognition of the High Department of the Raisina Bengali Boys' A. V. Middle School. The raising of this Middle School to the High School standard together with the recognition of the Siddiqya A. V. Middle and of D. N. A. V. Lower Middle Schools accounts for the increase of one in the number of A. V. Middle Schools ; while

five D. B. Primary Schools have been converted into Vernacular Middle Schools.

The number of Primary Schools is 163 against 157 last year. Three new Primary Schools were opened by the District Board and one D. B. Primary School was separated from the High School to which it was attached ; five new Primary Schools were recognised as aided schools and two more new schools were started by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, making a total addition of 11. But the raising of five flourishing D. B. Primary Schools to the lower middle standard left a net increase of six in the number of Primary Schools. The increase in the number of Special Schools is due to the opening of :—

1. Government Normal School at Najafgarh.
2. Five Adult Schools by the District Board.
3. Ten Adult Schools by the Municipal Committee, Delhi.

3. The total expenditure on Primary and Secondary Education both for boys and girls was Rs. 21,20,650 as against Rs. 19,35,780 last year showing an increase of 9 per cent. over last year's figures. It was met from different sources as below :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Government	10,31,774
(*b*) Local Bodies	3,50,969
(*c*) School fees	3,81,982
(*d*) Other sources	3,55,925
Total .	21,20,650

The increase is due mainly to the carrying out of the five-year programme for educational expansion, the chief items of which are given below :—

	Rs.
1. Compulsory Primary education in the Delhi Municipal area	78,000
2. Opening of a Government Training School for male teachers	9,900
3. Medical Inspection of school children . .	11,800
4. Opening of Advanced Clerical and Commercial Classes	13,468
5. Additional Maintenance Grant-in-aid to Aided Secondary Schools	28,600
6. Building grant to Indraprastha Girls' Intermediate College	20,000
7. Construction of buildings for 7 Primary Schools .	15,000
8. Appointment of 10 additional teachers in Primary Schools	4,900

4. *University of Delhi.*—The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the future of the University was received in August 1928, but Government have not as yet issued any orders on the report. One of the main questions which the Committee was asked to consider and report on was the allocation of a permanent site for the University buildings, and their character, construction and equipment. After a very careful consideration of the various possibilities, the Committee recommended that :—

The Viceregal Lodge Estate including all the buildings on it should be transferred to the University, and such of the Indian States as desired to build halls for students from their territories should be provided with sites on the Estate.

The Committee considered also two important academic questions, *viz.*, the position of Intermediate Education and the organisation of teaching in the University. Regarding the first the Committee after analysing the situation observed that "there were unmistakeable signs of a change in the trend of opinion in University circles in regard to the question of the separation of the Intermediate classes from the University", and recommended, therefore, that the Intermediate classes should not be separated from the University and that Intermediate teaching should be definitely under its control.

The second, *i.e.*, the question of the organisation of teaching, raised issues affecting the character of the University itself and its relation to the recognised Colleges. In view of the fact that the University was intended to be a unitary and teaching University and that the whole-hearted co-operation of the Colleges was necessary during the process of its development into a University of that type, the Committee recommended that :—

(*a*) instruction for the B. A. Pass Course except in Science subjects should be left to the College authorities, subject to adequate control by the University, which should supplement College instruction by means of lectures delivered by University Professors or Readers ;

(*b*) the University should take complete responsibility for all the teaching of science subjects and for the teaching for B.A. Honours and M.A. Courses in other subjects ;

(*c*) the University should, in order to obtain adequate control over the teaching, appoint Professors of very high academic qualifications who would be in a position to direct and influence the teaching in the Colleges. These Professors should be selected by a body independent of the present Colleges, preferably by the Public Service Commission ;

(*d*) the Committee of Selection under the Act should be re-constituted so as to exclude College representatives. Its functions should be confined to the recognition of College teachers for the B.A. Pass Course and for the Intermediate classes.

The other question specifically referred to the Enquiry Committee was the determination of the extent and nature of the financial assistance both capital and recurring which the Government of India might give to the University.

The financial position of the University was improved by a special grant of Rs. 45,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1928. The aggregate grant received by the University during the year 1928-29 was Rs. 1,20,000 and this sum enabled it to meet the deficit of the year 1927-28 and to balance the budget of the year under report.

The Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College sought permission of the University to open degree classes. A Special Committee appointed by the University to inspect the College and consider this request, recommended that in view of the facts that the College desired to provide special facilities for the educational advancement of the Mohammedan Community, and also to specialise in the teaching of such subjects as Arabic, Persian and Urdu, recognition as a degree College, teaching up to the B.A. Pass standard might be given. This recommendation had been accepted by the University authorities, subject to the assent of the Governor General in Council. This College is expected to open B.A. classes during the academic year of 1929-30.

The number of students in the University has shown a marked increase in all except the Law classes. The total number rose from 1,255 in 1927-28 to 1,417 in 1928-29 as below :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
1. Law Colleges	104	97
2. Arts Colleges (Male)	1,109	1,269
3. Arts College (Female)	42	51
Total	1,255	1,417

The number of Post-Graduate students increased during the same period from 72 to 81. In the Intermediate classes where a slight fall in numbers had been noticed in 1927 there were 810 students at the end of 1928 against 697 in the previous year.

In Philosophy a B.A. Honours Course was instituted during the year. An important change in the curricula of the B.A. Honours Courses which will it is hoped tend to raise the standard of the courses was also made. A separate qualifying Test in the Vernacular was instituted instead of including the vernacular in the main

subject of each Honours Course ; while in the Examination an extra paper will be set in the main subject. These changes it is hoped will have the effect of widening the scope of instruction and of demanding a more detailed knowledge of the main subject of each Honours Course.

5. *Board of Secondary Education.*—During the year under report there are very few changes to record. The Superintendent of Education continued to be Chairman and Mr. H. L. Chablan continued to be Secretary to the Board. The Board has completed its first three years of existence and fresh elections and nominations were made. As a result Messrs. Fateh Masih, Khub Ram, Raghbir Singh, Krishnjas Roy, Ch. Tika Ram and K. S. Moh. Fazluddin went out of office and their places were filled by Miss I. Mitra, Dr. B. D. Laroia, Mir Mohammad Husain, Pandit Lachmi Dhar and Mr. C. B. Young.

The Board met three times in the year, while its Curriculum Committee held four, its Examination Committee seven, and its Finance Committee two meetings.

The results of the High School and School Leaving Certificate Examination held by the Board in March 1928 were declared on the 6th of June 1928—1,410 candidates appeared for the examination, 864 being candidates from recognised High Schools, and 546 private candidates from Delhi, Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the Ambala Division of the Punjab. Of these 792 or 56·1 per cent. came out successful, the pass percentage in the case of school candidates being 60 as against 46 in the case of private candidates.

One new school was provisionally recognised as a High School of the Board, *viz.*, the Raisina Bengali High School, New Delhi, and the period of provisional recognition was extended by three years in the case of V. S. Jat High School, Kheragarhi.

As a result of an amendment in the Chief Commissioner's Notification, enlarging the functions of the Board, the Board organised a Teachers' Library, invited Dr. Michael West, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca, to deliver a course of lectures on language teaching and the Theory of Examinations and purchased Educational equipment, including an Epidiascope, film slides, a Gramophone and Linguaphone records for demonstration lessons.

The total income of the Board from Examination fees and other sources was Rs. 28,506 while its expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,736 leaving a surplus to Government of Rs. 2,770. The changes in the regulations preventing private candidates from outside the Delhi Province from taking the Board's Examination are likely to diminish its resources.

6. *Secondary Education.*—The number of Secondary Schools (High Schools and Middle Schools) for boys and girls rose from 54 to 61 with an increase of 1,810 pupils.

There were 499 teachers employed in Secondary Schools last year. This year there are 562, out of whom 390 are trained and 172 untrained. There is an increase of 19 in the untrained staff for which schools under private management are responsible.

The results of the High School Examination are given below with the figures for the previous year :—

	1927-28.							1928-29.						
	No. appeared.			No. passed.				No. appeared.			No. passed.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Percentage.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Percent ge.
Males	784	527	1,311	362	177	539	41	834	533	1,367	529	238	767	56
Females	18	5	23	9	1	10	43	30	13	43	19	6	25	58

7. *Secondary School Buildings.*—Of the fifty Secondary Schools for boys, 25 have buildings of their own. No new building was erected during the year, but new rooms have been added to the school buildings of Chiragh-Delhi out of the Government grant made in connection with five-year programme. Quarters for the staff of the School at Nangloi have been erected. Of the 21 aided Secondary Schools (11 High and 10 Anglo-Vernacular Middle) 9 have their own buildings while the remainder are held in rented buildings. No new building for an aided school was erected during the year under report, but new rooms were built to the Arabic High School, for which a grant of Rs. 4,134 was given by Government. A Government grant of Rs. 20,799 was also given for the construction of the Baptist Mission Girls' Middle School at Daryaganj and a grant of Rs. 7,510 for additions and alterations to the Queen Mary Girls' High School, Delhi.

8. *Schools, Games and Tournaments.*—The usual annual games and sports tournament was held. A trophy for the Hockey Junior Tournament, named after Mr. A. M. Stow formerly Chief Commissioner, Delhi, was given by Sheikh Ghulam Rasul during the year, and won by the Delhi United Christian Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

9. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on secondary education or boys and girls was Rs. 6,14,079 as against Rs. 5,28,747 last year

an increase of 10 per cent. over the last year's figures. This amount was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Government	2,45,186
Local Bodies	1,09,082
School fees	1,56,590
Other sources	1,03,221
Total	6,14,079

10. Scouting in Delhi has made considerable progress during the year. New troops have been formed at Subzimandi, New Delhi, Najafgarh, Nangloi and the United Christian School. Scout troops exist in the following institutions :—

1. St. Stephen High School.
2. Government High School.
3. Anglo-Sanskrit High School.
4. Mahrauli D. B. A. V. High School.
5. United Christian School.
6. Modern High School.
7. St. Stephen's College.
8. Bengali High School.
9. D. A.V. High School.
10. Anglo-Arabic Middle School.
11. Cantonment Middle School.
12. Birla Mills.
13. Subzimandi M. B. School.
14. New Delhi M. B. High School.
15. Najafgarh D. B. A. V. Middle School.
16. Nangloi.

Efforts are being made to introduce scouting in other schools. On May 29th and 30th the scouts gave their assistance during the big bathing ceremony at the Jumna. Very useful work was done in traffic control, water supply and looking after lost children. Useful work was also done by scouts during the Ram Lila. On Empire Day a Rally of the Delhi Troop was held in the grounds of the Government High School.

11. *Headmasters' Associations, Delhi Province.*—The Head Masters' Association, the members of which are the Headmasters of High Schools in the Province, has been in existence since 1923 when it was constituted with the approval of the Superintendent of Education. Meetings of the Association are usually held once a quarter.

In 1926-27 it was felt that something should be done to improve and standardize the system of promotion of boys at the end of the Middle stage, *i.e.*, from class VIII to class IX, and after prolonged consideration the Association undertook to conduct simultaneous examinations for boys, of all schools in the Province, in the two essential compulsory subjects, namely, English and Mathematics, the examination in other subjects being left to individual headmasters as in former years. This examination was conducted by the Association in February 1928, when 808 boys appeared. The results were communicated to the headmasters who themselves made the promotions (in accordance with the principles approved by the Association) on the combined result of this and their own examination.

Encouraged by the success of the experiment as evidenced by the marked improvement noticed in the instructional condition of the schools as well as in the attainments of the pupils, the Association widened the scope of its examination by holding it in February 1929, in the five subjects, English, Mathematics, Vernacular, Science and Geography and Second Language. 998 candidates appeared, 871 of whom passed as follows :—

From recognised schools	848/951
Private	23/47

12. *Primary Education.*—The number of primary Schools for boys and girls rose from 195 to 204 in the number of scholars. Primary education is free within the Municipal area, Delhi. In the District Board area, Education is free for all in places where compulsion has been introduced while in other places only Agriculturists and village kamins pay no fees.

13. The total expenditure on primary education for boys and girls was Rs. 3,72,996 as against Rs. 2,72,329 last year, showing an increase of 36 per cent. over last year's figures. This considerable increase is largely due to the cost of the introduction of compulsion.

14. *Primary Schools Buildings.*—Of the 62 District Board and 41 Municipal Board primary schools for boys, only 42 District Board and 9 Municipal Board Schools have their own buildings. A grant of Rs. 15,000 for 1928-29 was paid to the District Board for constructing 7 primary school buildings in accordance with the five-year programme. New buildings have been built during the year for the schools at :—

(1) Barwala, (2) Basai Darapur, (3) Ghonday, (4) Kapashera, (5) Magholpur, (6) Khor Punjab and (7) Pindwala Kalan.

The question of providing new school buildings for primary schools in the city is under the consideration of the Municipal Committee, Delhi. As a start, the Committee has provided funds

for additional accommodation in its existing buildings, for the conversion of the Hauz Qazi Market into a school and for the building of two large schools—one in Pahargunj and the other at Bara Hindu Rao, plans and estimates for which are being prepared. It is hoped that the work will be completed in 1929-30.

Of the 41 girls' schools for Primary Education, only three District Board, two Municipal Board and four Aided primary schools have their own buildings; others use rented buildings.

Grants were paid during the year for the completion of the Convent Day Primary Schools for Girls and Boys, for buildings at St. Therese Day School and for alterations and additions to the Suraj Kanya Shikhshala Girls' Primary School.

15. *Compulsory Primary Education.*—Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, and by the District Board, Delhi. On 1st July 1926 part II of the Punjab Primary Education Act was applied to four of the administrative wards of the city which cover about 1/4th of the city. In 1927-28 four more wards were brought under the operation of the Act. During the year under report, the scheme has been further extended to areas IV and VII, while next year, the scheme of compulsion will be in force throughout the whole city. The number of boys on the rolls in the Primary Schools on the 31st March 1929 was 13,484 of whom 8,083 were in Municipal Schools and 5,401 in aided schools as against 4,100 boys in average attendance in both Municipal and aided schools in the year 1926. The progress made in these three years if measured by figures of attendance is eminently satisfactory. The District Board, Delhi, has also introduced compulsion in certain self-contained areas. In the year 1927-28 compulsion was introduced at Kanjhaola and Chiragh-Delhi, and in the year 1928-29 at Mahpalpur and Khor-Punjab while in each of the next three years two more District Board areas will be brought under compulsion. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1929 in the above four areas was 568 as against 443 last year.

16. *Adult Education.*—There were 43 night schools (ten District Board and 33 Municipal) for the education of adults. At the close of the year the number of students on the rolls was 1,489. It is doubtful if these schools are really fulfilling the object for which they were started. The education given in them is not yet satisfactory. Efforts are, however, being made by the Boards to improve it. The cost of the ten night schools maintained by the District Board is met from the Government grant in connection with the five-year programme. Five were started in the year 1927-28 and five in 1928-29.

17. *Education in New Delhi Cantonment.*—There is only one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at New Cantonment, Delhi. It is

maintained by Government. It was started in the year 1918 as a Hindu A. V. Primary School under a Hindu School Committee. On 1st August 1921 it was taken over by Government. In July 1923, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle Department was added to it. The number on the rolls of the school on 31st March 1929 was 194 as below :—

1. Upper Middle Department	40
2. Lower Middle Department	47
3. Primary Department	107
Total .	194

Out of 194 pupils there are 18 scholars whose fathers or guardians are serving in the Indian Force stationed at New Cantonment. The results of the VIII class promotion examination of this school was satisfactory. Out of 25 pupils sent up, 22 passed.

The Cantonment Committee contributes Rs. 2,500 per annum towards the cost of maintenance of the school, the balance of the cost being met by Government. The expenditure of the school for the year ending 31st March 1929 amounted to Rs. 5,533.

The school is held in the same building as last year. The accommodation which provides seven class rooms is insufficient for the present number of pupils, there being 8 classes with 194 pupils and 11 teachers. The question of providing other accommodation is under consideration.

A demand for a girls' school has been made and the Cantonment Board has been approached on the subject. They have, however, no funds or buildings available for a girls' school. The question is under consideration.

18. *Special Schools*—

(1) *Commercial and Advanced Clerical Classes.*—These classes were started in July 1927 with the main object of improving the qualifications of young men seeking clerical appointments and are proving very successful. Admission is open to Matriculates and S. L. C.s and provision is made for instruction in English, Commercial and official correspondence Précis-writing, Office routine and Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic, Book Keeping and Accountancy, Banking, Shorthand and Typewriting.

An Advisory Committee, consisting of the heads of various Government and Mercantile Offices has been constituted to advise in the matter of fixing the curriculum for these classes and to inspect them from time to time. In a meeting of the committee held in January 1929, a sub-committee of inspection was appointed which visited the classes in March 1929 and reported that "the classes are imparting most valuable instruction".

In 1927 about ten students were admitted to the 1st Year Class. In 1928 admissions numbered more than thirty. During the year under report the number of students in the 1st year was 30 and in the 2nd year 5.

All the six candidates sent up for the preliminary Advanced Clerical Examination of the Punjab Education Department held in May 1928, came out successful, four of them being placed in the first division and two in the second division—a very satisfactory result.

(2) *Government Normal School at Najafgarh.*—This training school for teachers was started by Government in May 1928 for the training of S. V. and J. V. teachers. There were 40 pupils in the roll on the 31st March 1929, 30 J. V.'s and 10 S. V.'s. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 8,796. The results of the S. V. and J. V. teachers' examinations were as follows :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. S. V.	10	10
2. J. V.	30	22

(3) *Government Manual Training Centre.*—This was established at the close of the year 1927 in the boarding house attached to the A. S. V. J. High School, Delhi. The authorities of the School Boarding House were good enough to place three good rooms at the disposal of the department for conducting the classes. Complete equipment in the way of furniture, tools and other appliances have been provided, and the simultaneous instruction of 40 boys under the supervision of two instructors, is undertaken. All the high and middle schools located in Daryagunj as well as the Government High School take advantage of the instruction offered and the boys from the middle classes of these schools attend the Centre once a week.

(4) *Government Industrial School.*—This school has completed its second year under Government control. It has been inspected as usual by the Inspector of Industrial Schools, Punjab, on the Industrial side, and by the Assistant Superintendent of Education on the general educational side. The total expenditure on the school during the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 17,575 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
1. Salaries of Establishment	10,607
2. Contingencies, pay of menials	3,236
3. House rent and taxes	3,732
Total	17,575

25 scholarships of Re. 1 p.m. each and 25 scholarships and stipends of Rs. 4 p.m. each are available in the school.

The total expenditure on scholarships and stipends amounted to Rs. 1,314 during the year.

The income from the sale proceeds of articles made by the scholars and from fees was Rs. 879. Under the conditions of transfer of the school, the Delhi Municipality paid to Government Rs. 7,979 for the year's contribution, the balance of the cost being met by Government.

The number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1929 was 248 as below :—

Christians	2
Mohammadans	177
Hindus	68
Sikh	1
Total	248

Ten boys were sent up for the Industrial Middle Examination of the Punjab held in February 1928, all of whom passed in technical subjects, four, however, failed in general subjects which had been introduced in the middle classes in 1927 but for the teaching of which no provision was made. An extra teacher was sanctioned during the year and provision now exists for the teaching of general subjects to the middle classes. The question of the further development of the school is under consideration.

19. *Female Education.*—The number of recognised Girls' Schools rose from 52 to 55 with an increase of 1,403 in the number of scholars. The increase in the number of institutions is due to the opening of a new Primary Girls' School at Shahdara, and the inclusion in the statistics of two European Schools, *viz.*, the Convent Day School and St. Therese School which are attended by boys as well as girls. As the number of girls predominate in these two European Schools and also since they are under the supervision of ladies, they are inspected by Miss Mitra and are included in the list of Girls' Schools.

The total expenditure on recognised institutions for girls was Rs. 4,17,764 as against Rs. 3,89,753 last year. Of the expenditure 57·9 per cent. was contributed by Government and 19·3 per cent. by local bodies while 12·9 per cent. came from other sources and 9·9 per cent. from fees.

20. *Lady Hardinge Medical College.*—The Lady Hardinge Medical College is affiliated to the Punjab University. The expenditure of the College during the year under report was :—

	Rs.
Government Grant	1,49,665
Fees	23,656
Total	1,73,321

The number of students rose from 107 to 118 which number includes 37 students in the F. Sc. class.

The examination results of the College for the year under report were as follows :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. M. B. B. S., 1st year . . .	17	10
2. M. B. B. S., 2nd year . . .	18	17
3. M. B. B. S., 3rd year . . .	10	4
4. Intermediate Science . . .	22	22

21. *Intermediate College and High Schools for Girls.*—These are the same as last year. The Indraprastha Girls' High School and Intermediate College is making good progress. The number of girls in the institution was 253 as against 206 last year. The very creditable Examination results of the institution were as follows :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. Intermediate Examination . .	3	3
2. High School Examination . .	11	10

Out of the Grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for payment in 3 instalments commencing from 1926-27 to the Managing Committee of this College for buying Alipur House or some other property for a residential first grade Intermediate College, the second instalment of Rs. 20,000 for 1927-28 was paid during the year under report. Under the terms agreed upon, the Managing Committee will pay Rs. 1,25,000 in 5 yearly instalments.

The Queen Mary and Baptist Mission High Schools are doing very good work as usual. The former provides an all round educational training for girls from good Indian homes who are able to pay high fees. The Baptist Mission School provides education exclusively for Christian girls belonging to its mission. It is a residential school. Both these institutions are under European supervision. Efforts have been made to improve the teaching of the vernacular language and to provide a better qualified Indian staff for teaching the ordinary school subjects. The teaching of organised games in these two High Schools has now become a regular feature of school life. The Queen Mary High School has also attempted to introduce country dancing, which is very much appreciated and enjoyed by the girls.

All the High Schools for girls have Girl Guide Companies. Domestic Science, First Aid and Home Nursing are taught by specially trained and qualified mistresses.

The total number of scholars in the High Schools has risen from 575 to 685. Out of 43 girls sent up for the High School Examination 25 passed, the school distribution being as follows :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. Indraprastha Girls' High School .	11	10
2. Baptist Mission High School . .	10	5
3. Queen Mary Girls' High School . .	9	4

22. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools continues to be 9 as last year. They prepare girls for the Indian Girls' Middle School Examination of the Punjab Education Department. This year out of 110 girls 87 were successful in the Examination.

The following Middle Schools have started the teaching of English :—

1. Baptist Mission Urdu School, Daryagunj.
2. Sunder and Nanni Girls' School, Dareeba Kalan.
3. Government Model School for Girls, Daryagunj.
4. Victoria Girls' School.
5. Indian Girls' Middle School, New Delhi.

The total number of girls reading in Middle Schools is 1,947 as against 1,674 last year showing an increase of 273.

Most of the Middle Schools have improved in their organisation and method of work. Domestic Science, Cooking, Laundry, First Aid and Home Nursing are now regular school subjects.

Efforts are being made to encourage Middle School authorities to provide a better qualified staff to teach middle classes. If teachers knowing English were engaged, the teaching would improve in quality as modern books on school subjects are printed mostly in English.

It is also hoped to encourage games and Girl Guiding in these Schools. At present for want of better qualified and experienced teachers these subjects are not receiving the attention they deserve.

23. *Primary Schools—*

Municipal Board Primary Schools.—There are 41 Primary Schools for girls as against 38 last year with an increase of 1,000 in the number of scholars. The number of Girls' Primary Schools maintained by the Municipal Committee is the same as last year, *viz.*, 17. The number of scholars attending the Municipal Board Schools in Delhi has increased from 1,602 to 2,048 and the average attendance is 75 to 80 per cent.

The opening of 3 more Girls' Primary Schools has been sanctioned by the Municipal Committee of Delhi. They will be opened as soon as qualified mistresses are available. It is hoped that the Committee in opening these Schools will place them in localities

where they do not encroach on the areas from which existing recognised Schools draw their pupils.

In order to provide fuller supervision of the Municipal Board Girls' Schools and to secure more efficient results, a post for a Lady Superintendent in the grade of Rs. 150—10—250 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem was created by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, last year. Miss Niaz Husain, B.A., B.T., who was the Head Mistress of the Lal Kuan Municipal Board School was selected for this post but within two months of her appointment she was awarded a Government State Scholarship to proceed to England for higher studies. The question of the appointment of her successor is still under the consideration of the Municipal Committee. It is hoped that some arrangements for filling this post will soon be made.

A lady doctor has been engaged to carry out the medical inspection of the Municipal Girls' Schools. She is working directly under the Chief Medical Officer. Each School is visited at least once a week. This lady doctor supervises the sanitation of the Municipal School buildings in the city. Soap and hair oil are supplied free to poor girls. Lectures on First Aid and Home Nursing are provided in the Municipal Board Middle School at Lal Kuan as this is a compulsory subject for the Middle Standard Examination.

A Women Teachers' Association has been formed, teachers of Girls' Schools being admitted as members. Weekly club meetings are held and games are played in the Purdah Garden.

District Board Girls' Schools.—The number of District Board Girls' Schools has increased by one, a new School at Shahdara. Out of 14 teachers in the 9 District Board Schools, 10 are trained, but the question of staffing District Board Schools is a great problem. It is difficult to persuade women to take up work in the District Schools where one teacher has to cope with the indifference of villagers who are poor and do not yet realise the value of even primary education for their girls. There is a great need for social workers to carry on propaganda work in villages and arouse the interest of the people, especially of agriculturist classes. At the same time it has been found that village school teachers need a more thorough and specialised training than town teachers in order that they may be in a position to adapt their teaching as well as school organisation to village conditions.

The Jangpura Girls' School under the S. P. G. Mission and Mrs. Chatterjee's School at Dakka need special mention as valuable experiments in village uplift and education.

New Delhi Municipal Committee and Notified Area Committee.—In these areas there are besides aided schools, Primary Schools under the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Notified Area

Committee. These Schools are efficiently staffed and housed and are on the whole doing good work. The recruiting of Bengalee teachers for giving instruction to the children of the large number of Bengalee speaking parents employed in Delhi has been somewhat of a problem, but since these Committees now provide accommodation and a satisfactory rate of salary, it has been possible to secure efficient teachers from Bengal. The provision of a well organised system of medical inspection under the general supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi, is a mark of special progress in the Schools maintained by these two Boards. First Aid and Home Nursing lectures too are taught to girls attending these Schools. A social league to bring about co-operation between parents and teachers in the Timarpur Schools has been started.

Teachers.

There were 252 mistresses during the year under report as against 207 last year. Out of these, 156 were trained and 96 untrained. The demand for trained teachers still continues and efforts are being made to admit larger numbers into the Training School.

Government Training School for Women.—The Government Training School for Women, Delhi, continue to be the only institution for the training of J. V. and S. V. teachers.

The number of pupils is 41. As the demand for trained teachers is still great, provision for increasing the number of stipends from 30 to 40 has been made. The Municipal Committee, Delhi, has also sanctioned 6 stipends for candidates for admission to the Training class.

During the year under review the staff was strengthened by the appointment of a better qualified Head Mistress in the grade of Rs. 200—10—250. The practising School staff was also strengthened by three additional teachers. There is still need for a Kindergarten specialist and Domestic Science Mistress in this School.

Government Model School.—The practising School has no building of its own. With an increased number in the training and practising Schools the rooms are becoming insufficient in size. Efforts have been made to secure more land to put up a Government practising School building with staff quarters. It is hoped that these plans will mature in the near future and that with additional accommodation, motor lorries will be sanctioned to bring children to the School from the city to make the practise of teaching work more efficient.

Every year 5 girls from Ajmer-Merwara are admitted to the Government Training School for Vernacular training. These girls are given stipends and deputation allowance by the Chief

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. A few girls from the neighbouring districts of the Punjab have been admitted for training with stipends sanctioned by the Punjab Education Department, but with the increasing demand for teachers in Delhi itself, their number will have to be reduced.

The School has a building of its own with a hostel for pupils. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 11,841 as against Rs. 12,567 last year.

The Examination results of the School are given below :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
S. V.	10	6
J. V.	8	6

On account of there being no higher grade training College in Delhi, Schools in the Province depend on other Provinces for their supply of A. V. trained teachers. One stipend of Rs. 18 per mensem for admission to the Training College for S. A. V. training and 2 stipends of Rs. 12 per mensem each for J. A. V. training have been sanctioned for teachers from this Province to join A. V. training Colleges in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Buildings.

Schools maintained by.	No. of Girls' Schools.	No. of Schools having their own buildings.	No. of Schools held in rented or private buildings.
1. Government	2	2	..
2. District Board	8	3	5
3. Municipal Board	21	3	18
4. Aided Schools	22	11	11
Total	53	19	34

The schools having their own buildings are given below :—

1. Government Model School and Government Normal School.
2. Three District Board Primary Schools at Mahrauli for Urdu and Hindi and one at Najafgarh.
3. Two Municipal Board Primary Schools at Timarpur—One for Hindi and the other for Bengalee and M. B. Middle School at New Delhi.
4. Eleven Aided Schools :—
   (1) Queen Mary Girls' High School.
   (2) Indraprastha Girls' High School.
   (3) Baptist Mission Girls' High School.

   (4) Baptist Mission Girls' Middle School.
   (5) Sunder Nanni Girls' Middle School.
   (6) Saraswati Girls' Middle School.
   (7) S. P. G. Victoria Girls' Middle School.
   (8) Butler Memorial Girls' Middle School.
   (9) Convent Day Primary School.
   (10) St. Therese Day Primary School.
   (11) Suraj Kanya Shikhshala, Delhi.

The Schools run by Christian Missions have on the whole suitable buildings with accommodation for staff and boarders. They are outside the city.

Building grants were given by Government during the year under report to the following schools :—

1. Queen Mary Girls' High School	7,500
2. The Baptist Mission Girls' Secondary School at Daryagunj	20,799
3. Convent Day European Primary School	10,000
4. Suraj Kanya Shikhshala	3,324
5. St. Therese Day School	4,135

Five-Year Programme.—Out of the Government grant in connection with the five-year programme for Educational expansion one Primary School for Girls is opened each year. During the year under report a girls' school was opened at Nizamuddin and the grant of Rs. 810 for its maintenance was paid to the New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.

Education of Special Communities.

24. *European Education.*—There are two European Primary Schools in Delhi attended by both boys and girls. Of these two schools, the Convent School at New Delhi is open in the cold weather only, while St. Therese Primary Day School remains open throughout the year. The following table gives the numbers on the rolls and the direct expenditure on the schools :—

No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils. Boys.	Girls.	Expenditure. Govt.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Two	44	47	3,212	3,784	638	7,634	

Both schools have their own buildings.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 was given to the Convent School for completion of their third block containing teachers' quarters, while a grant of Rs. 4,135 was paid to St. Therese Day School for additions to their building. The teaching staff of the Convent Day Primary School consists of Missionary ladies, most of whom have been trained in Simla. In the St. Therese Primary Day School there are three lay mistresses who are all qualified.

25. *Mohammedan Education.*—In addition to private and unrecognised schools there are one aided High and Intermediate College, three aided Middle Schools and ten aided Primary Schools for boys. There are also 8 Municipal Board, one District Board, one New Delhi Municipal Committee Girls' School for Muslim children. The number of Muslim pupils in all kinds of institutions rose from 10,368 to 12,214.

26. *Jain Education.*—As last year six schools are controlled by the Jain Committees. Of these there are one High School, three Middle Schools, and one Primary School for boys and one Primary School for girls. The number of scholars in these schools rose from 1,090 to 1,229. Out of 1,229 there are 515 Jain boys and 167 Jain girls. In addition to attending these schools run by the Jain community, Jain children also attend other schools.

27. *Depressed Classes.*—Elementary Schools chiefly fort he untouchable and the depressed classes are maintained by the S. P. G., the Baptist Mission, and the Arya Samaj. Though the Board Schools are open to children of all classes and creeds without any distinction, special facilities have been provided by the Delhi Muncipal Committee for the boys of the untouchable classes by the opening of schools at Basti Rahgarh near Qarol Bagh, Mori Gate and Khirki Anguri near Ajmeri Gate. The number of boys on 31st March 1,929 was 1515 as against 512 last year. Nine scholarships as detailed below are sanctioned by the Delhi Administration and are awarded annually for the encouragement of the education of the depressed classes under rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

1. Six scholarships of Rs. 4 per mensem tenable for one year in a recognised Middle School are offered annually to boys, the children of members of the depressed classes who have passed the Upper Primary School Examination. A Middle School scholarship is awarded and may be renewed annually for a total period of four years.

2. Three scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem each tenable for one year in a recognised high school are offered annually to boys, the children of members of the depressed classes who have passed the upper Middle School standard. A High School Scholarship is awarded and is renewable for one year.

28. *Medical Inspection of School Children.*—This has been dealt with in the Chapter on Public Health, page 78.

29. *Text Book Committee, Delhi.*—The Text Book Committee. Delhi, was formed as a part of the 5-year programme. A regular constitution for the Committee has been sanctioned by the Local Government. Its main function is to advise the Superintendent of Education on the suitability of books for schools in this Province. The Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent of Education and the District Inspector of Schools are the *ex-officio* Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary of the Text Book Committee respectively. There are twenty members in all, of whom four are official and 16 non-official.

Work done.—As soon as it became known, that a separate Text Book Committee has been instituted for this Province, publications of all descriptions began to pour in. As many as 2,400 volumes were received for the consideration of the Text Book Committee within a few months. Most of these books had already been approved by the Text Book Committees in the Punjab or the United Provinces for use in the schools in these Provinces. It was, however, necessary to determine how far these books suited the conditions of schools in Delhi. For convenience of distribution, and concentration of work, it was decided that the books on Urdu and Hindi should first be examined. To completely finish the consideration of the Vernacular books-as many as 13 meetings of Sub-Committees were called. Recommendations of the Sub-Committees were placed before the second meeting of the general-body in March 1929, which was able to consider 121 publications, predominently vernacular. The names of the approved books are being communicated to the schools.

During the year 1928-29 out of the allotment of Rs. 1,300 for the Text Book Committee, only about Rs. 819 were actually spent.

Students' Advisory Committee.—There was no change in the personnel of the Committee. The number of enquiries for study abroad has been larger than in previous years. As far as possible enquirers who were not qualified to claim exemption from the matriculation examinations at British Universities were discouraged from going abroad. Admissions were definitely secured through the High Commissioner, London, for only a small number. One, a second class B.Sc., of the Delhi University is now studying Civil Engineering at the London University. Another one, a graduate of the Delhi and Cambridge Universities proceeded to the University of Leeds for the Degree of Master of Education. Four others have secured admission into different Universities and will go into residence in October 1929. Three of these belong to the teaching staffs of the Degree Colleges in Delhi. One is going to Cambridge

to qualify himself for the Ph.D. Degree by engaging in Research work in Persian Literature; another is going to Oxford as a Research student in English Literature; while the third intends to study Engineering in the University of Leeds. The fourth is an Honours Graduate of the Delhi University who stood first in the B.A. Examination last year. He has gained admission into Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, with a view to taking the Mathematical Tripos. Most of the enquiries relate to Engineering courses and a few to advanced study in Science.

Up-to-date prospectuses of the various Universities in the British Isles have been received from the office of the High Commissioner for India and have proved very useful in supplying information to enquirers.

Books.—The number of books registered in 1928 was 387 as compared with 414 in the previous year. Original works numbered 319 or 82 per cent. of the total, the remainder, excepting one, being republications. Urdu was the language used in 243 books, Hindi coming next with 93. Only 51 of the year's books claimed to be of educational value, the greater of these dealing with language and literature. Excluding those classified as "Miscellaneous", books on Religion, numbering 79, headed the list closely followed by Poetry with 62 publications and by Drama with 43. The only subject not noticed was Philosophy. None of the year's publications calls for special criticism on the ground of literary merit.